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Seventy-Third Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, 1936

With Appendices

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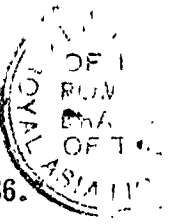

ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC HEALTH, 1936.

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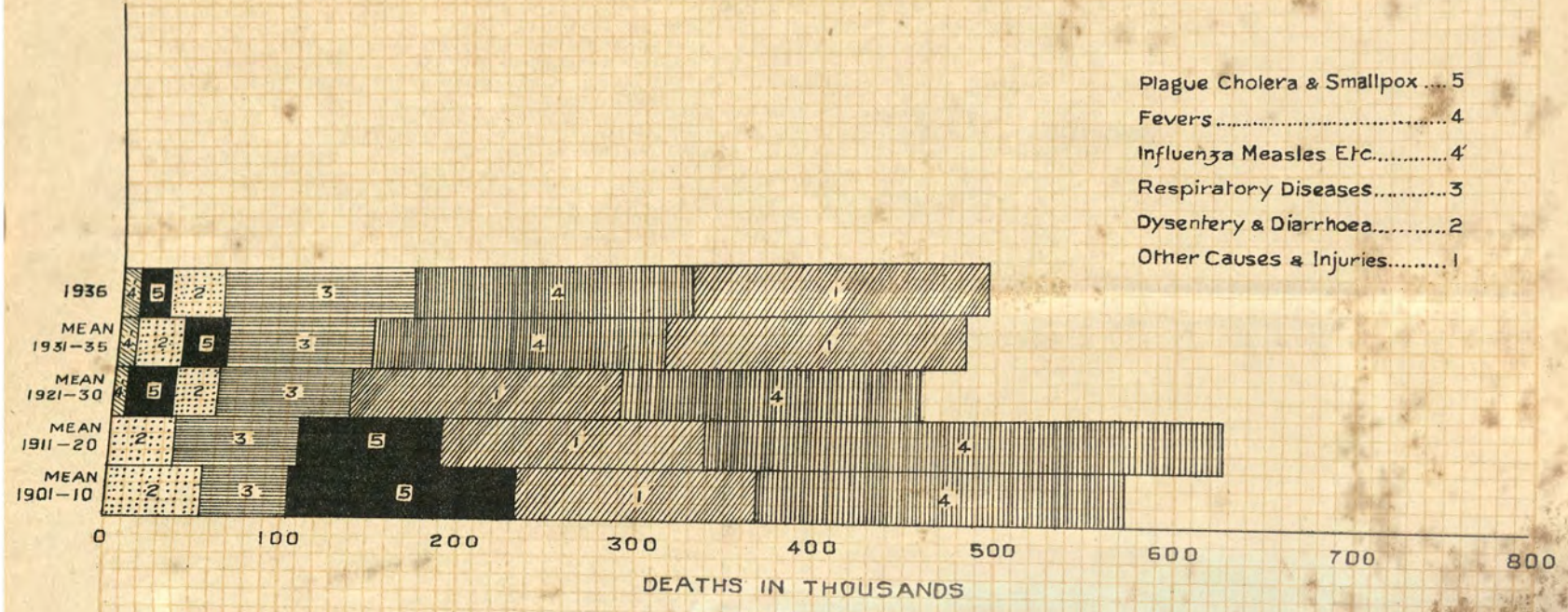
CHART I
DEATHS IN 1936 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.



ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC HEALTH FOR 1936.

CHAPTER I.

METEOROLOGY: ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, i.e., PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS, ETC.

1. *Rainfall.*—Good and general rain was received during the month of June in the Konkan, the Surat district in Gujarat and the Mawal tract in the Deccan. In July, the rainfall was deficient almost throughout the Presidency though the deficiency was not so marked in the Konkan and the western portions of the Deccan and the Karnatak adjoining the Sahyadris. In August also it was very much below the normal throughout the Presidency. There was fairly substantial and widespread rain in almost all parts of the Presidency during the month of September. The rainfall during the month of October was deficient throughout the Presidency being light to fair in the Karnatak and the South Konkan, only scanty in the Deccan and almost negligible or absent elsewhere.

Gujarat.—In June good and general rain was received in the Surat district in Gujarat while in July it was much below the amount usually received. During the month of August the Surat district received some useful rain though in the remaining areas there were only light and scattered showers. In September, the rain proved of immense benefit in the Surat district while in the month of October the crops in Gujarat all along stood in need of rain.

Konkan.—Good and general rain was received in June and it was well distributed in the month of July. Most of the Konkan received some useful rain in August and the rainfall was favourable in September. It was light to fair in the South Konkan during the month of October.

Karnatak and Deccan.—The rain was below the average in many places in the eastern portions of the Deccan and the Karnatak in June while in the month of July it was very scanty in the East Deccan and the East Karnatak. The western portions in the Deccan and the Karnatak received useful rain in August and it proved of immense benefit in the month of September. In October, the rainfall was light to fair in the Karnatak and scanty in the Deccan.

2. *Prices of food grains.*—The prices of food grains in the Gujarat were lower than those in the previous year by 4 per cent. but higher by 2 per cent. in the Deccan, 11 per cent. in the Karnatak, 8 per cent. in the Konkan and 7 per cent. in Bombay City.

CHAPTER II.

VITAL STATISTICS (INCLUDING POPULATION AND EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION).

3. The Presidency is divided into three Registration Districts comprising of twenty-one Collectorates (including Bombay City), one hundred and eighty-three Rural Circles (Talukas and Mahals); eighty-six Town Circles and six cantonments. These divisions are shown in Appendix III to this Report.

Population.—The birth and death ratios are calculated on the census population of 1931. According to this census the population of the Presidency is 17,932,368 and is distributed as follows:—

Rural circles 14,373,511; Town Circles 3,492,657 and Cantonments 66,200. This population includes the figures for Europeans and Anglo-Indians also. Separate information by localities for these communities is not available.

4. *Estimated Population.*—In accordance with Government of India's letter, Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 96-43/32-H, dated the 15th August 1932, printed in the preamble to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 9227, dated the 26th November 1932, the estimated population for the year 1936 for the Bombay Presidency and the birth and death rates calculated thereon are given in the following table:—

Census population, 1931.	Estimated mid-year population of 1935.	Estimated mid-year population of 1936.	Number of births, 1936.	Birth-rate per mille of estimated population.	Number of deaths in 1936.	Death-rate per mille of estimated population.
17,932,368	18,906,055	19,149,124	742,331	38·77	497,278	25·96

The estimated mid-year population for the year 1931 excluding migration is calculated to be 18,023,509 according to the method of "natural increase". The mid-year population for subsequent years has been calculated by the same method. The figure for 1936 thus obtained is 19,149,124. The birth and death-rates per mille of estimated population for the year 1936 work out to 38·77 and 25·96 respectively as agaist 41·40 and 27·73 calculated on the census population of 1931. The birth and death-rates on estimated population for the year 1935 were 38·51 and 26·98 respectively.

5. *Changes in Area.*—Sind was separated from the Bombay Presidency with effect from 1st April 1936 and the statistics for that province have been omitted from this report. In the Northern Registration District two deserted villages "Sutarki and Khetasar" were amalgamated with Chorvadodra as per Government Resolution No. 4832/33, dated 7th February 1936, with effect from 1st March 1936.

European and Anglo-Indian Vital Statistics.

6. *Europeans.*—The European population according to the census of 1931 is 18,028. In 1936 the number of births recorded was 254 against 252 in the previous year giving a ratio of 14·09 per mille of population against 13·98 in 1935. Of the births 120 were males and 134 females against 130 and 122 in the previous year. There were 132 deaths equal to a death-rate of 7·32 as compared with 83 and 4·60 respectively in 1935. Of these deaths 87 were males and 45 females against 58 and 25 respectively in the preceding year.

7. *Anglo-Indians.*—The population according to the census of 1931 is 14,176. The number of births registered was 230 against 244 in 1935. The birth-rate per mille of population for the year under report was 16·22 as compared with 17·22 in the previous year. Of the births 126 were males and 104 females against 122 and 122 in 1935. There were 143 deaths as compared with 140 in 1935, the death-rate being 10·09 against 9·87 in the preceding year.

Deaths by Ages.—The age distribution of Europeans and Anglo-Indians is as shown in the table below :—

Age periods.	Deaths, 1936.	
	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.
Under 1 year	22	30
1–5 years	5	20
5–10 „	2	5
10–15 „	....	3
15–20 „	....	2
20–30 „	14	13
30–40 „	14	15
40–50 „	13	12
50–60 „	20	17
Over 60 years	42	26

The tendency of high death-rate during the first five years of life for Indians which is commented on later, is noticeable in the case of Anglo-Indians also.

The cause of deaths among Europeans and Anglo-Indians is as shown below :—

—	Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.
Europeans ..	1935	..	..	8	3	15	4	53	83
	1936	..	..	13	11	17	10	81	132
Anglo-Indians ..	1935	1	1	16	12	41	11	58	140
	1936	2	1	11	18	27	6	78	143

Vital Statistics of Indians.

8. *Births.*—The total number of births registered during the year under report was 742,331 showing an increase of 14,185 over the figure for 1935 and also an increase over previous three decennial mean figures viz. 1901-10, 551,158; 1911-20, 598,493 and 1921-30, 613,564.

The number of births recorded in the previous years and the corresponding birth-rates were as follows :—

Years.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1901–10 mean	551,158	36·08
1911–20 ,, ...	598,493	37·21
1921–30 ,, ...	613,564	38·58
1931–35 ,, ...	710,426	39·61
1936	742,331	41·40

9. *Provincial birth-rate compared with birth-rates of other provinces.*—The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency was 41·40 against 40·61 in the previous year. The rates recorded in the Provinces of India for the last two years show an increase in birth-rates in all the Provinces

except the Central Provinces and Assam as may be seen in the table below :—

	1935.	1936.
Madras	36·99	37·76
Bengal	32·74	33·53
Assam	30·26	30·24
Burma	33·03	34·27
Bihar, Orissa	34·65	35·34, 36·63
United Provinces	36·04	38·99
Punjab	45·57	46·85
Central Provinces	44·93	42·50
North-West Frontier Province ..	32·22	32·64
Sind	20·33	20·52
Bombay	40·61	41·40

The birth-rate in Bombay Presidency remains high as is also the case with almost all the Provinces in India and the high maternal and infant mortality rates are largely influenced by this factor.

10. *Birth-rates in Collectorates.*—Of the twenty districts in the Presidency the highest birth-rate was recorded in West Khandesh (53·68) and the lowest (26·90) in the Bombay Suburban District. Twelve districts returned a birth-rate of 40 or more per mille of population, two having rates above 50 and 10 between 40 and 50. Seven districts had rates between 30 and 40 and one under 30. In the Presidency the birth-rate for rural areas was 42·60 and for urban areas 36·53 against 41·26 and 35·15 in 1935. As compared with the mean of the previous five years, the birth-rate has increased in all the Collectorates with the solitary exception of Kanara. The increase is considerable in Kaira, Broach, West Khandesh and Ahmedabad Districts being 7·68, 5·48, 5·35 and 4·80 respectively. In Kanara a decrease of 2·96 from the mean ratio of previous five years and a decrease 2·41 from the rate of last year are noticeable. In Thana District there is a negligible decrease of ·01 only over the mean of the previous five years but an increase of 1·06 as compared with 1935.

11. *Birth-rates in rural areas.*—Of the one hundred and eighty-three talukas, Petas and Mahals in the Presidency one hundred and fifty-three, i.e., 83 per cent. returned rates over 35 per mille of the population. Twenty-nine of these areas returned birth-rates over 50 per mille; eighty-four areas birth-rate between 40 and 50 per mille and forty areas, birth-rates between 35 and 40 per mille. Birth-rates between 30 and 35 per mille were returned by twenty areas and rates below 30 per mille were returned by ten areas comprising 5 per cent. of the total areas. The rates varied from 73·05 per mille in Mulshi Petha in Poona district and

60·24 per mille in Malegaon taluka of Nasik district to as low a figure as 19·60 in Ambernath taluka in Bombay Suburban District and 22·08 in Poona City taluka. In Ambernath as well as Poona City talukas there is a rise in the birth-rates this year as compared with 1935, the last years rates being 14·15 and 20·52 respectively. The low rate in Ambernath taluka can be attributed to the preponderance of male population in this industrial area; however in Poona City taluka the low rate is due to defective registration.

12. *Birth-rate in urban areas.*—Out of the eighty-five urban areas in the Presidency, forty returned birth-rates exceeding 35 per mille of population. The number of towns reporting birth-rates between 30 and 35 and 20 and 30 per mille of population were eleven and twenty-five respectively. The remaining nine towns recorded birth-rates under 20 per mille of the population as follows:—Karwar 19·91; Islampur 18·35; Bhiwandi 17·99; Bassein 16·71; Ratnagiri 15·98; Poona Suburban 14·51; Sangamner 12·76; Uran 12·60 and Junnar 12·59. The birth-rates of urban areas are generally lower than those of rural areas but these low rates are no doubt due to the inefficient registration.

13. *Births in Bombay City.*—The births recorded in Bombay City were 35,604 or 1,490 more than in the previous year equivalent to a birth-rate of 30·65 per mille or an increase of 1·28.

14. *Births in Cantonments.*—The following birth-rates were recorded in Cantonments:—Kirkee 26·16, Ahmednagar 25·85, Poona 19·68, Ahmedabad 17·26, Deolali 13·09 and Belgaum 7·05.

15. *Births according to sex.*—Out of the 742,331 births, 382,054 were males and 360,277 females equal to ratios of 21·31 and 20·09 per mille of population as compared with 375,446 and 352,700 and 20·94 and 19·67 respectively in the previous year. For every 100 female births there were 106·04 male births, the previous years ratio being 100 to 106·45.

16. *Still-births.*—During the year 12,515 still-births were registered, i.e., 1·68 for every 100 live-births. The percentage of still-births to live-births recorded varied from ·19 for Panch Mahals District to 5·38 for Kanara District which in 1935 was 4·87 in the case of the latter. The percentage in Bombay City was 6·78 against 6·82 in 1935. Distribution by classes, sex and Collectorates is shown in Annual Form No. I-A.

17. *Verification of Vital Statistics.*—The officers of the Public Health Department detected 124 births in the Central Registration District, 834 births and 147 deaths in Northern Registration District, 756 births and 131 deaths in Southern Registration District which had not been registered. The apathy of the public to notify births and deaths and the disinclination of local bodies to take action against such omissions still continue and there is little improvement in the registration of vital statistics.

18. *Deaths.*—The year under report shows a decrease in the recorded deaths as compared with the previous year. The total number of deaths registered was 497,278 in 1936, 510,270 in 1935, the quinquennial

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE PERIOD 1936.

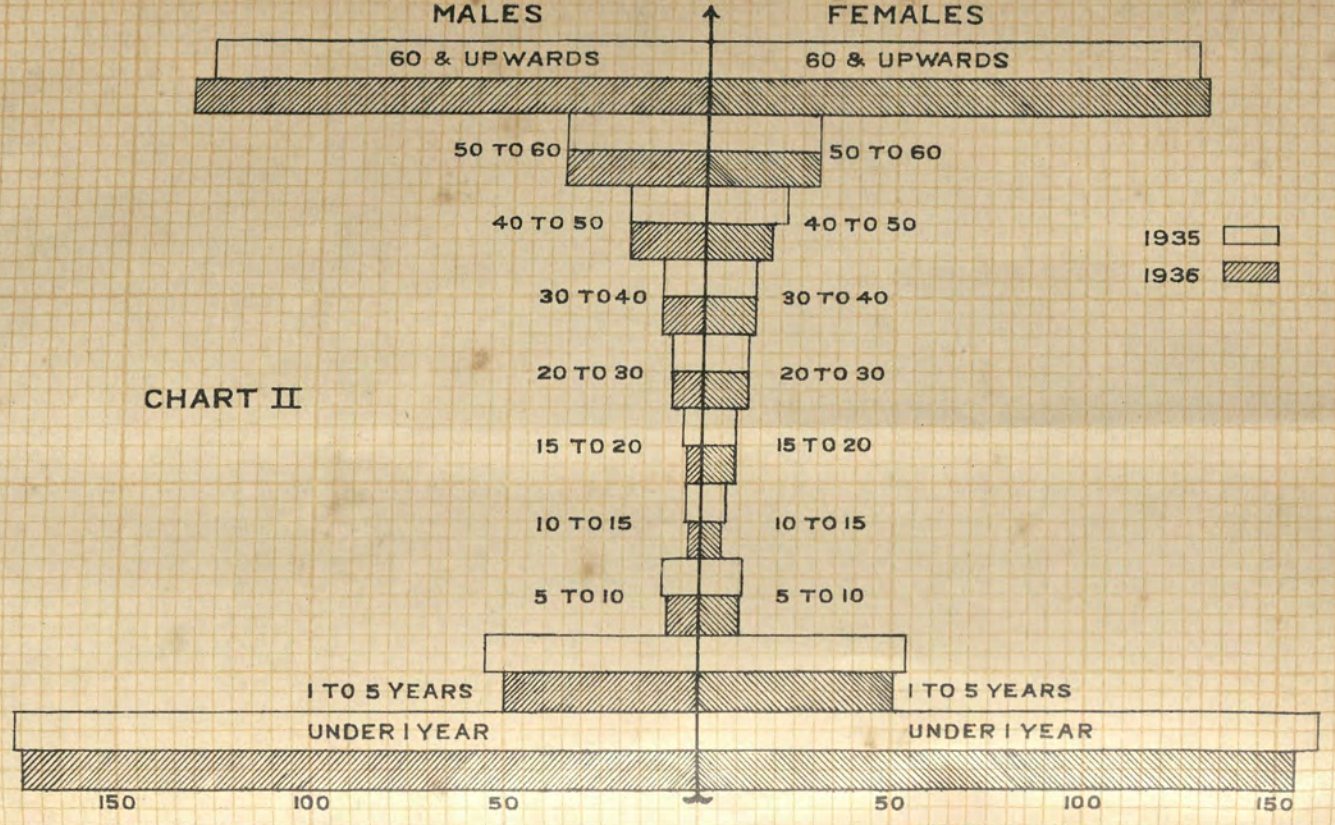


CHART II

G.P.Z.O. POONA, 1937

average being 483,720 (Graph No. 1). The number of deaths recorded in the previous years is given in the following table :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1901–10 mean	571,143	37·39
1911–20 ,, ...	628,810	39·10
1920–30 ,, ...	458,266	28·81
1931–35 ,, ...	483,720	26·97
1936	497,278	27·73

19. *Death-rate compared with those of other Provinces.*—The recorded death-rate for the Presidency works out to 27·73 ; it was 28·45 in the year 1935. The death-rates in the Provinces of India show an increase in Bengal, Burma, Central Provinces and Sind while there is a decline in Madras, Punjab, Assam, United Provinces and Bombay as may be seen in the table below :—

	1935.	*1936.*
Madras	24·89	23·30
Bengal	22·67	24·50
Assam	21·41	19·63
Burma	20·42	21·84
Bihar Orissa }	25·13	21·68 27·84
Punjab	24·89	23·97
Central Provinces	34·35	34·89
United Provinces	24·78	22·61
North-West Frontier Province ..	19·42	17·92
Sind	12·19	12·49
Bombay	28·45	27·73

20. *Death-rates in Collectorates.*—In the Presidency, 13 districts and Bombay City recorded an increase over the last year's rates in the following order :—Broach (2·95), Ahmedabad (2·51), Kanara (2·34), Poona (1·94), Thana (1·91), Bombay Suburban District (1·64), Ahmednagar (1·42), Satara (1·11), Kolaba (1·10), Kaira (1·03), Ratnagiri (·57), Bombay City (·52), Dharwar (·36) and Surat (·10). The remaining 7 districts showed a decrease from the last year's death-rates—West Khandesh (8·83), East Khandesh (8·40), Nasik (7·60), Belgaum (3·07), Bijapur (2·92), Sholapur (2·73) and Panch Mahals (2·64).

Marked deviations from the mean of the previous five years' rates are shown by Kanara (3·98), Bombay Suburban (3·90), Thana (3·76), Ahmedabad (3·70) and Poona (3·20) which have recorded the increase shown against them, while East Khandesh (2·34), West Khandesh (1·07) and three districts in the Karnatak only, i.e., Belgaum (3·87), Dharwar (2·79) and Bijapur (2·19) show a decline over the mean of the previous five years. In Kanara District there is an increase under fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery and respiratory diseases although the increase

under malaria is not material. In Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts in spite of fewer deaths from epidemic disease, the mortality rate increased on account of more deaths from fevers including enteric fever, respiratory diseases including phthisis, and diarrhoea and dysentery. In Ahmedabad District, more deaths were recorded under fevers and respiratory diseases which probably include many deaths from tuberculosis. In Poona District in spite of complete absence of plague and fewer deaths under small-pox, the death-rate has increased on account of more deaths being reported mainly under cholera and respiratory diseases including phthisis.

The death-rates for rural and urban areas for the Presidency were 27·55 and 28·44 per mille respectively against 28·45 and 28·48 in 1935.

21. *Death-rates in rural areas.*—Of the one hundred and eighty-three talukas, petas and mahals in the Presidency no taluka recorded a death-rate above 50 per mille of population. Four, i.e., Bardoli, Mulshi, Hangal and Siddapur returned death-rates between 40 and 50 per mille, twelve death-rates between 35 and 40 per mille, forty-seven between 30 and 35 per mille, one hundred and ten, between 20 and 30 per mille and the remaining ten returned death-rates below 20 per mille. There is a good deal of improvement in the groups between 40 and 50 and between 30 and 35 as compared with the preceding year. The highest rate (43·68) was reported in Bardoli taluka of Surat district which was due to higher incidence of Fevers and Respiratory Diseases in the taluka during the year and lowest in Ambernath taluka.

22. *Death-rates in urban areas.*—Out of the eighty-five urban registration circles in the Presidency only Pandharpur town reported a death-rate over 50 per mille, four returned death-rates between 40 and 50 per mille of population, 18 death-rates between 30 and 40 per mille, 32 death-rates between 20 and 30 per mille and the remaining 32 returned death-rates below 20 per mille. There is a decrease in areas reporting death-rates above 50 and between 40 and 50 per mille as compared with 1935. Death-rates varied from 54·38 per mille for Pandharpur town and 48·44 per mille for Ahmedabad town to 7·88 per mille for Honavar town and 9·52 for Uran town. The high death-rate of Pandharpur is due to fevers including malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea and respiratory diseases. Malaria probably is the direct and indirect cause of this high mortality in Pandharpur town. The death-rates in towns of Gujarat continue to be higher. This is mainly due to higher incidence of fevers and Respiratory Diseases under which many deaths from tuberculosis are reported. The towns on the coast line continue to remain healthy and the lowest death rates have been again claimed by Honavar and Uran ports as during the last year. The deaths recorded in Bombay City were 29,729 or 612 more than in the previous year, the ratio being 25·59 per mille or an increase of ·52.

23. *Death-rates in Cantonments.*—The lowest death-rate (8·39) was recorded in Belgaum Cantonment and the highest 29·57 in Kirkee. The death-rates recorded in other cantonments were Ahmednagar 18·75, Poona 15·75, Ahmedabad 18·06 and Deolali 9·65 per mille of the population.

24. *Excess of births over deaths.*—During the year under report the number of births recorded was 742,331. Out of these 612,331 were in rural areas while 130,000 were in urban areas. The total number of deaths recorded in the Presidency was 497,278 of which 396,040 were in rural areas while 101,238 were in urban areas. The excess of births over deaths was 245,053 against 217,876 in 1935 giving a percentage rate of increase in population of 2·48.

25. *Deaths according to sex.*—During the year under report the deaths of 255,947 males and 241,331 females were recorded giving death-rates of 27·56 per mille and 27·91 per mille respectively against 28·16 and 27·35 per mille in 1935. The Presidency ratio of male to female deaths among the total deaths was 106·06 to 100 as compared with 105·09 to 100 in 1935. In Bombay City the figure was 118·57 as compared with 120·28 in 1935.

26. Deaths by castes or classes and by sex are recorded in Annual Form No. V, Appendix III.

27. *Deaths according to causes compared with previous years.*—The following table shows the number of deaths in 1936 and the ratios per 1,000 of the population arranged according to the census and contrasted with the figures for 1935 and with the average for the preceding five years :—

——	1935.		1936.		Means for five years.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Cholera	11,191	·62	11,304	·63	10,052	·57
Small-pox	13,405	·75	4,320	·24	5,517	·32
Plague	2,453	·14	578	·03	11,654	·61
Fevers	176,039	9·81	161,150	8·99	165,133	9·22
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	25,218	1·41	30,104	1·68	24,089	1·35
Respiratory Diseases ..	106,608	5·94	111,113	6·20	94,999	5·29
Injuries	7,152	·40	7,066	·39	7,164	·39
Other Causes ..	168,204	9·38	171,643	9·57	165,112	9·22
All Causes	510,270	28·45	497,278	27·73	483,720	26·97

Graphs showing the incidence of deaths under the chief causes for the year under report compared with the previous years are shown in Charts I and IV. Graphs showing the annual incidence of deaths under the chief epidemic diseases, Cholera, Small-pox and Plague are shown in Chart VII.

Infant Mortality.

28. There were 123,289 deaths under one year giving a ratio of 166·08 per 1,000 registered births as against 123,304 or a ratio of 169·33 in 1935. The male and female ratios were 175·96 and 155·61 respectively as against 177·13 and 161·03 in 1935. The excess of male infant deaths over female infant deaths is seen in all districts. Of the infants who died 47,629, i.e., 38·63 per cent. of the total infant mortality died before they were one month old; 26,698 of these, i.e., 21·65 per cent. of the total infant deaths were under one week and 20,931, i.e., 16·97 per cent. over one week. In all districts, with the exception of Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad, the infant mortality under one week was higher than over one week and the divergence of the three districts is probably due to the deaths of newly born infants being not reported. Of the remaining, 44,468, i.e., 36·06 per cent. were over one month and under six months and 31,192, i.e., 25·29 per cent. were between six and twelve months old. In 1935 the percentages in the age groups of under one month, between one and six months and six and twelve months were 37·83, 34·71 and 27·44 respectively.

29. *Infant Mortality in the Provinces.*—In the Provinces of India the infant death-rates were as under:—

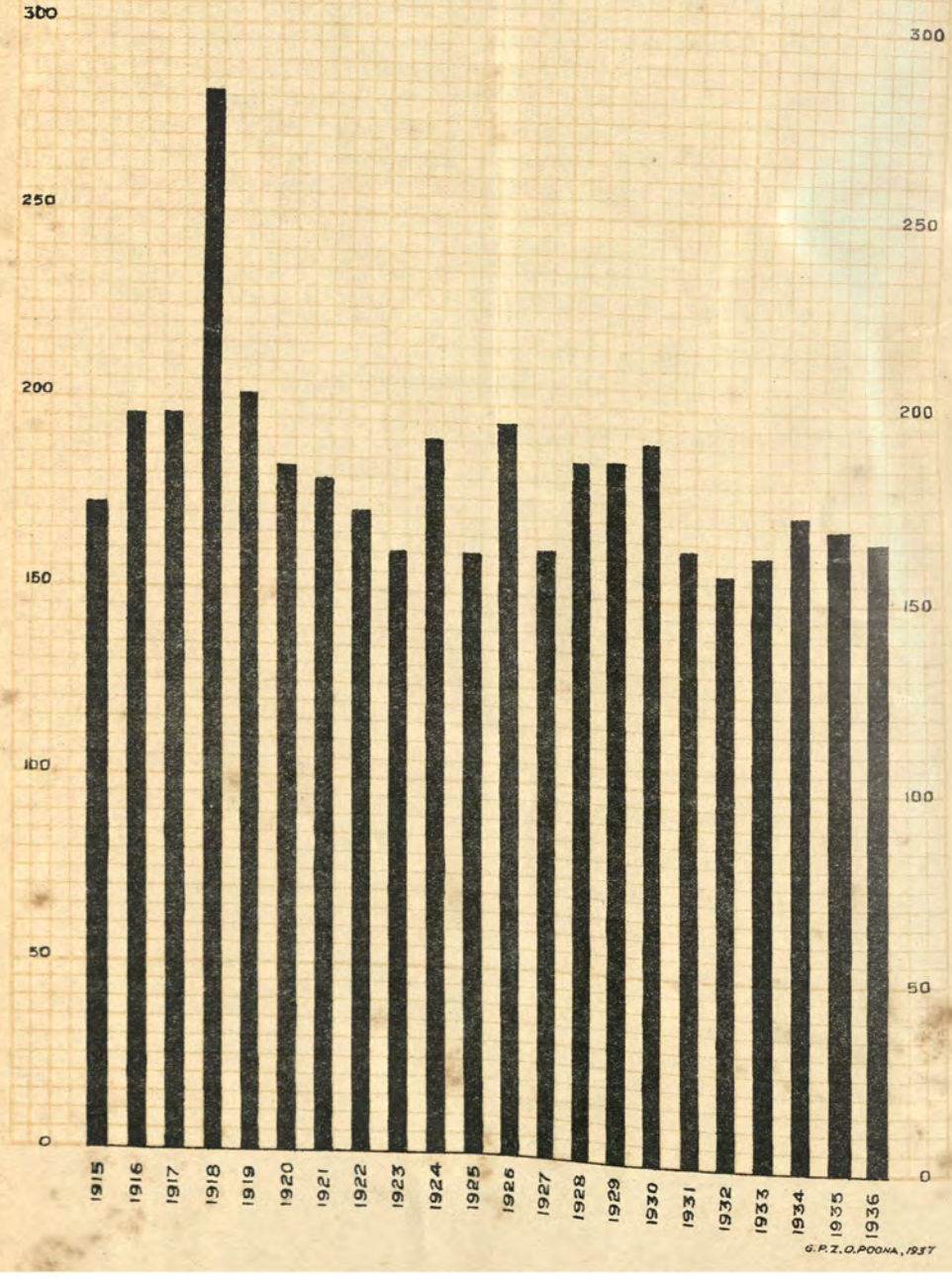
[Infant deaths per 1,000 registered births.]

——	1935.	1936.	——	1935.	1936.
Madras ..	178·47	164·04	Punjab ..	155·19	158·44
Bengal ..	158·51	170·9	United Provinces ..	157·20	148·53
Assam ..	163·22	150·82	Central Provinces ..	223·54	234·98
Burma ..	186·04	195·34	North West Frontier Province.	132·15	121·72
Bihar ..	129·20	117·98	Sind ..	113·39	121·31
Orissa ..		198·87	Bombay ..	169·33	166·08

From the above table it will be seen that the Central Provinces recorded the highest infant death-rate per 1,000 registered births and Bihar the lowest. There was a decrease in the infant death-rates over those of the previous year in the Provinces of Madras, Assam, United Provinces, North West Frontier Province and Bombay while the Provinces of Bengal, Burma, Punjab, Central Provinces and Sind recorded a rise.

CHART III

CHART SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY RATE, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FROM 1915 TO 1936.



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30. *Infant Mortality in urban and rural areas.*—The urban and rural infant death-rates per 1,000 registered births for the Presidency were 224·19 and 153·75 respectively as compared with 224·17 and 157·13 in the previous year. Infant mortality in 1936 compared with previous years is shown in the table below :—

Year.	Deaths under 12 months.			Births registered.			Infant death-rate per 1,000 births.			Infant deaths per 100 of total deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1936 ..	67,226	56,063	123,289	382,054	360,277	742,331	175·96	155·61	166·08	24·79
1935 ..	66,506	56,798	123,304	375,446	352,700	728,146	177·13	161·03	169·33	24·16
1934 ..	65,951	55,924	121,875	362,559	342,233	704,792	181·90	163·41	172·92	24·09
1933 ..	63,251	53,197	116,448	368,588	347,356	715,944	171·60	153·15	162·65	23·94
1932 ..	60,253	50,269	110,522	363,515	341,426	704,941	165·75	147·23	156·78	24·93
1931 ..	64,263	53,023	117,286	360,300	338,010	698,310	185·49	156·87	167·96	24·81
1930 ..	66,833	56,983	123,816	333,831	313,855	647,686	200·20	181·56	191·48	24·41
1929 ..	65,904	55,912	121,816	335,987	317,395	653,382	196·15	176·47	186·44	24·40
1928 ..	65,200	55,158	120,358	335,191	316,134	651,325	194·52	174·48	185·79	25·69
1927 ..	55,256	47,084	102,340	325,078	306,014	631,092	169·98	153·86	162·16	23·21
1926 ..	67,248	56,295	123,543	324,518	306,368	630,886	207·22	183·75	195·82	25·51
1925 ..	51,603	43,969	95,572	308,720	288,552	597,272	167·15	152·38	160·02	24·00
1924 ..	62,805	53,302	116,107	314,265	296,149	610,414	199·85	179·98	191·84	22·61
1923 ..	58,288	44,702	97,990	314,379	295,167	609,546	169·50	151·45	160·76	21·63
1922 ..	51,510	43,117	94,627	286,515	267,541	554,056	179·78	161·12	170·79	22·99
1921 ..	53,967	45,646	99,613	284,515	265,464	549,979	189·68	203·29	181·12	22·28
1920 ..	52,623	44,159	96,782	272,574	254,860	527,434	193·06	173·27	183·49	19·20
1919 ..	52,647	45,813	98,460	252,038	235,208	487,296	208·93	194·78	202·05	17·53
1918 ..	84,293	74,332	158,625	291,331	272,726	564,051	289·34	272·56	281·22	10·99
1917 ..	65,330	57,567	122,897	322,294	303,993	626,287	202·79	189·37	196·23	17·96
1916 ..	65,764	56,721	122,485	319,742	303,769	623,511	205·67	186·72	196·44	21·45
1915 ..	60,249	51,322	111,571	331,439	313,685	645,124	181·78	163·61	172·95	24·88

Among the towns the following recorded the very high rates :—Poona Suburban (533·06), Pandharpur (359·88), Nasik (356·39), Viramgaon (355·04), Surat (308·07), Kirkee Cantonment (306·51) and Ahmedabad (303·38). The highest rural infantile death-rate was recorded in Kanara (221·90) and the lowest in Ratnagiri (88·86).

Detailed figures are given in Annual Form VI (*a*).

31. As regards measures taken to reduce infant mortality, the Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, Belgaum, writes :—

" Twenty-eight midwives were entertained by 21 different municipalities during the year. Two and one midwives in the service of the Red Cross Society were attached to the Municipalities of Navalgund and Nargund respectively. Of the total number of midwives the one in each of the Municipalities of Athani, Rahimatpur and Pandharpur were newly appointed during the year. 1,490 confinements were attended by them. Advice was given to pregnant women about cleanliness, diet, importance of medical aid and precautions to be taken regarding general health.

Health talks were given to mothers and 1,990 visits were paid by the Health Visitor of the Infant Welfare Centre, Belgaum. The number of visits and revisits of infants and toddlers was 15,495 and 8,389, 12,836 respectively. Home nursing class was held 31 times during the year with an average attendance of 6 at each class.

The eight taluka midwives entertained by the Dharwar Red Cross Society and attached to the different taluka dispensaries attended 282 normal and 58 abnormal cases during the year. The Maternity Ward in Dharwar Civil Hospital dealt with 40 cases.

The number of infants and toddlers who visited the Child Welfare Centre in Bijapur was 1,702 and there were also 4,962 revisits. They were examined at the clinic and advice was given in respect of personal hygiene, diet, etc. Ante-natal and post-natal work was carried on at this clinic. 112 expectant mothers visited the clinic, the total number of such mothers on the register being 210. The Child Welfare Centre nurse conducted 101 labour cases and the trained dai of the Centre attended 3 cases.

Twenty-two midwives attached to different institutions in the city of Sholapur gave ante-natal and post-natal advice to mothers. They attended 353 confinements and four midwives in the Civil Hospital attended 85 cases.

Magic lantern lectures on Maternity and Infant Welfare, Village Sanitation, Malaria and other diseases were given at the Baby Week shows celebrated at the Shiddarudh Fair at Hubli and in the Hospital Week celebrated at Hubli. Two cinema shows were shown at Gadag on maternity and taking care of children and how to bring them up.

In Sholapur district Health Week was observed in nearly 90 per cent. of the villages by the Village Improvement Committee during the Nawaratra Holidays during which instructions on care of expectant mothers and infants were given."

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, Ahmedabad, reports :—

"In Bulsar an Infant Welfare Committee consisting of eleven members was formed in 1935 for educating public opinion especially in slum areas about the benefit of maternity home. It continued to function during the year.

In Broach the Ante-natal Clinic, Infant Welfare Centre and the Model Birth Centre attached to the Bai Aminabai Killedar Dispensary were continued. Besides there are four Maternity Homes in the City, two of which are conducted by Mission authorities.

In Shirpur town of West Khandesh district a Sub-Committee of some of the medical persons in the town was appointed by the Municipality during the year who gave some lectures in different localities on health matters and on maternity and child welfare to women of the town. In .Bhusawal town dais are given training by the Infant Welfare and Maternity Centre. The Municipal midwife at Jalgaon paid visits to all parts of the town and attended delivery cases and gave instructions to expectant mothers and untrained dais."

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, Poona, remarks :—

"People in cities have now grown to realize the advantage of qualified nurses, maternity homes and women's hospitals. This is obvious from the fact that the number of maternity homes is gradually increasing and it is hoped that the high infant mortality rate in urban areas would considerably diminish when every municipal town is provided with a well equipped maternity home."

Other activities regarding Maternity and Child Welfare are given separately under Sanitary Associations and Health and Baby Week in Chapters IX and XI.

The following is a brief extract from the section that deals with infant mortality in the Annual Report of the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality :—

Bombay City.—The deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 8,946 being 491 more than in the preceding year and 1,348 more than the annual average in the decennium 1926–1935.

The infant mortality rate expressed as the number of deaths in infants per 1,000 registered births was 249·1 including Europeans and Anglo-Indians for the year 1936. The lowest rate was 218 registered in 1932.

Of the 8,946 infants who died within one year from their birth, 7,147 or 79·9 per cent. were born in Bombay City and 1,799 or 20·1 per cent. in the mofussil. The births of these 1,799 infants were not thus registered in the City register. If, therefore, the figure 1,799 be excluded from the total number of infants who died in the City during the year, the rate of infant deaths per 1,000 births registered would be 199 instead of the official figure 249·1 as shown above.

Cause of Death.—It will be seen that 6,825 or nearly 76·3 per cent. of the total deaths in infants were due to diseases of the Respiratory System, Infantile Debility and Premature Births, against 6,319 deaths or 74·7 per cent. in 1935. Diarrhœa and Enteritis caused 539 deaths, Malaria, Ague and Remittent Fever and Fever not defined 117 deaths and Convulsions 683 deaths. The deaths from Small-pox and Measles numbered 214 and 42 respectively.

Of the total deaths among infants, 1,952 or 21·8 per cent. took place in the first week of life and 1,635 or 18·2 per cent. in the age-period of 1 to 4 weeks.

The mortality among infants who had not completed the first month of life was 3,587 or 40·0 per cent. of the total infant deaths. The number of deaths in the groups 4 weeks to 6 months and 6 to 12 months was 2,477 and 2,882 being respectively 27·8 and 32·3 per cent.

Infant Mortality by Races.—Infant mortality among the principal castes was Hindus, other castes 263 per 1,000 registered births, Hindus, low caste, 292, Mussalmans 230, Parsees 78, Jews 80, Indian Christians 206, Anglo-Indians 163, Europeans 97 and Buddhists 171.

Prevention of Infantile Mortality.—The work which is being done in Bombay for the reduction of infant mortality may be described under the following heads :—

(*i*) Visits by the Municipal District Nurses for the purposes of getting into touch with prospective mothers and for discovering cases of sickness especially among women and children and unvaccinated children; for enquiry into the condition of new born infants; and for giving instructions by homely talks as to the care and rearing of children.

(*ii*) Attendance on confinements.

(*iii*) Provision of necessaries and comforts during the lying-in period.

(*iv*) Maternity Homes.

(*v*) Infant Welfare Centres and Infant Milk Depôts.

Municipal Maternity Homes.—There are now five Maternity Homes maintained by the Municipality.

The total number of women admitted during the year was 5,200 as against 4,862 in 1935. The number of cases confined in the Homes was 5,493 as against 4,347 in 1935. Of the women confined 893 were primiparæ.

It is interesting to note that out of 38,334 births (including 2,429 still-births) registered in the City in 1936, 27,187 or 70·9 per cent. took place in Maternity Homes, as against 69·2 per cent. in 1935.

Infant Welfare Society.—This Society has been doing good work. At the end of the year there were seven Centres, three Maternity Homes and one Crèche at DeLisle Road. Each Centre is in charge of a Lady Doctor (full time), graduate of the Bombay University, under whom there is a Supervisor and a Health Visitor; the former is a fully qualified, diplomaed nurse and the latter is a qualified Health Visitor.

The supervisor looks to the distribution of milk and assists the Lady Doctor at the clinics and in advising mothers on infant management. The Health Visitor visits her district and persuades the expectant mothers to take advantage of the Maternity Home in the City and tc bring their babies to Infant Welfare Centre for milk and treatment.

32. *Summary of Vital Statistics of the Chief Towns.*—The Birth and Death returns of the chief cities may be briefly noted as follows :—

Bombay.—Population, 1931 census—1,161,383. The registered births numbered 35,604 equal to a birth-rate of 30·65 as compared with 34,114 and 29·37 respectively in the previous year. The registered deaths numbered 29,729 as against 29,117 in 1935. The death-rate per mille of population was 25·59 against 25·04 in 1935. The number of infant deaths exclusive of Europeans and Anglo-Indians was 8,907 equal to a ratio of 247·55 in 1935. The chief causes of deaths shown in the returns were Respiratory Diseases and all other causes. Pneumonia was prevalent in the city as usual throughout the year and claimed 8,651 deaths. Cholera caused only five deaths, Small-pox 906 deaths, Plague 2, while Influenza was responsible for 70 deaths as against 71 and Cerebro-spinal Fever 228 deaths against 134 in 1935.

Ahmedabad.—Population, 1931 census—310,000. The number of births registered was 17,345 equal to a birth-rate of 55·95 as against 17,110 and 55·19 respectively in 1935. The registered deaths were 15,016 corresponding to a death-rate of 48·44 as compared with 13,941 and 44·97 respectively in the previous year. The number of infant deaths was 5,262 equal to a ratio of 303·38 per 1,000 registered births as against a ratio of 280·19 in the previous year. The chief causes of deaths shown in the return were Respiratory Diseases, all other causes and Fevers. Cholera and Plague were absent. Small-pox caused 57 deaths ; Cerebro-spinal Fever claimed 96 deaths during the year against 180 and 344 in 1935 and 1934 respectively. The incidence of this disease was not confined to any particular area. The highest number of cases and deaths occurred in April, viz. 26 and 9. The second half of the year had only sporadic cases. As regards other diseases Measles caused 494 deaths, Malaria 133 deaths, Diphtheria 6, Pneumonia 628, Phthisis 982, Dysentery 192 and Diarrhœa 530 deaths.

Poona.—Population, 1931 census—162,901. The total number of births registered was 6,484 equal to a birth-rate of 39·80 as against 6,342 and 38·93 respectively in 1935. The total deaths registered numbered 6,220 equal to a death-rate of 38·18 as compared with 6,328 and 38·85 respectively in 1935. Respiratory Diseases, Fevers and all other causes accounted for a large number of deaths. The infant deaths numbered 1,925 giving a ratio of 296·88 per 1,000 registered births. The total death-rate is evidently influenced by the high infant mortality in Poona City. The faulty registration of births has again accounted for the fallacy of almost equal birth and death rates. During the year Plague was totally absent in the city, Cholera caused 13 deaths, Small-pox only 8 deaths, Influenza 4, Cerebro-spinal Fever 20,

Pneumonia 1,042, Phthisis 566, Respiratory Disease 426 and Dysentery and Diarrhœa 412 deaths.

Surat.—Population, 1931 census—98,936. There were 6,161 births registered as against 5,898 in 1935. The birth-rate shows an increase from 39·01 to 40·75. The total deaths recorded were 5,215 equal to a death-rate of 34·49 as compared with 4,657 and 30·80 respectively in the previous year. Respiratory Diseases, all other causes and Fevers accounted for a large number of deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. Small-pox claimed 375 deaths, Enteric Fever caused 59 deaths, Measles 182, Malaria 197, Influenza 3 and Diphtheria 4. Pneumonia was responsible for 797 deaths equal to a ratio of 5·27 against 773 and 7·3 respectively in the previous year. The number of infant deaths was 1,898 or a ratio of 308·07 for 1,000 registered births as against a ratio of 272·29 in 1935.

Sholapur.—Population, 1931 census—144,654. The number of births registered during the year was 7,042 equal to a birth-rate of 48·68 as compared with 6,972 and 48·20 respectively in 1935. The chief causes of deaths shown in the returns were Respiratory Diseases, Fevers and all other causes. Cholera caused 23 deaths during the year, Small-pox 69 and Plague 87. Pneumonia claimed 644 deaths, Enteric Fever 104, Measles 107, Phthisis 434, Influenza 4 and Diphtheria 3. The infant mortality rate recorded a fall from 221·60 to 205·48. The total death-rate was 32·32 against 39·88.

The Executive Health Officer, Bombay, and the Medical Officers of Health of the above cities issue an annual report on the health of the cities in which the vital statistics and activities of the Municipal Health Department are fully described.

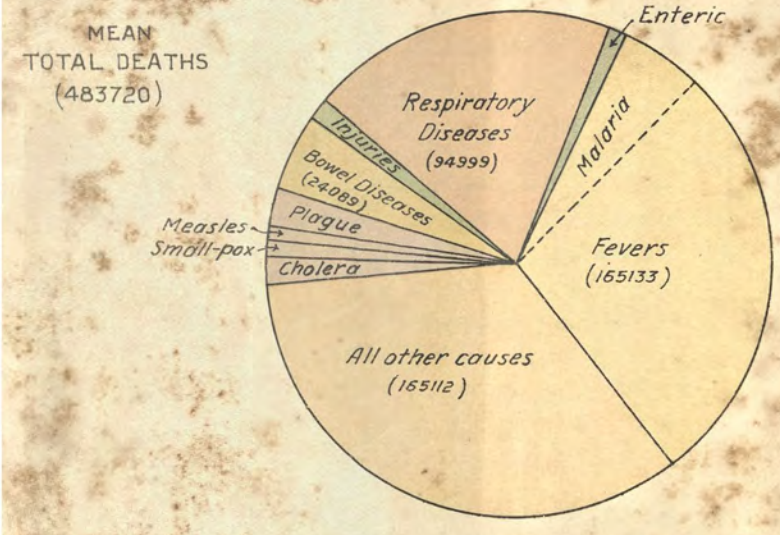
CHAPTER III.

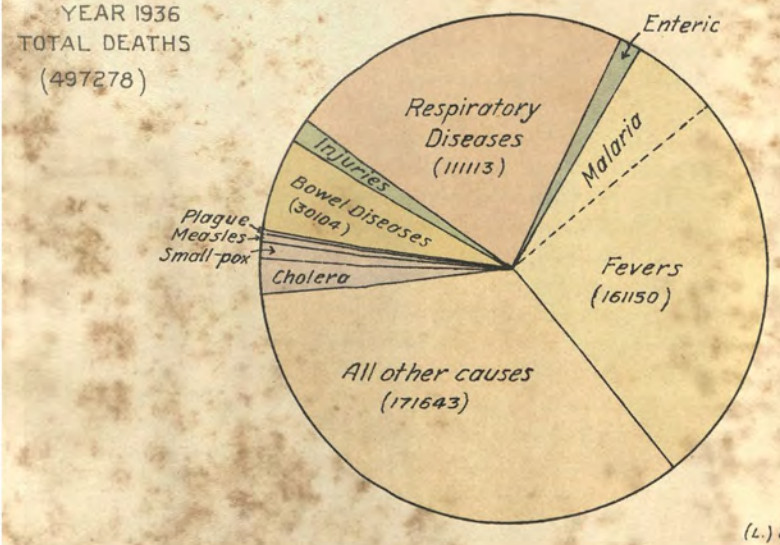
The State of Public Health in the Province and History of Chief Diseases.

33. *General Remarks on the Health of the Presidency.*—There was a decrease in the death-rate of the Presidency (27·73) during the year as compared with the figure for 1935 (28·45). The quinquennial average was 26·97. The death-rate in spite of the downward trend in 1936 is still considerably higher than the lowest rate (24·72) of the healthy year 1932. The Cholera incidence was almost equal in both the years, viz. 11,304 deaths in 1936 and 11,191 in 1935. Small-pox was comparatively mild recording 4,320 deaths against 13,405 in 1935. The year is also noteworthy for the record low number of Plague deaths reported in the Presidency (578 deaths against 2,453 in 1935). Such a low figure has never been recorded in the Plague history of the Presidency since the appearance of the disease (1896). As compared with the previous year Small-pox showed a decrease of 9,085 deaths, Plague 1,875 deaths, Fevers 14,889 deaths and Injuries 86 deaths. A rise

CHART IV.

COMPARATIVE DIAGRAMS OF DEATHS BY CAUSES FOR MEAN 1931-1935 AND FOR 1936





(L.) G.P.Z.O. POONA, 1937.

was recorded in cholera of 113 deaths, Dysentery and Diarrhœa 4,886 deaths, Respiratory Diseases 4,505 deaths and other causes 3,439 deaths. Looking to the total number of deaths as well as to the mortality from the three main causes, viz., Smallpox, Plague and Fevers, the year can be considered more healthy than 1935.

The rates based on estimated population also show an improvement. The birth-rate is higher and the death-rate is lower than those of 1935 on estimated population, being 38·77 and 25·97 in 1936 against 38·51 and 26·99 in 1935 respectively.

A comparison of the figures of deaths under several heads with the mean of the previous five years 1931 to 1935 shows that there was a decrease in the mortality rates under Smallpox, Plague and Fevers. Smallpox showed a decrease from ·32 to ·24, Plague from ·61 to ·03 and Fevers from 9·22 to 8·99. Death-rate from Injuries, viz., ·39 during the year was the same as the quinquennial average for the cause. Cholera recorded a rise of ·01, Dysentery and Diarrhœa of ·33, Respiratory Diseases of ·91 and other Causes of ·35.

Other features of the year were (*a*) an excess of births over deaths of 245,053 and (*b*) decrease in the Infant Mortality rate from 169·33 to 166·08 in spite of higher birth-rate during the year.

Details of various diseases as compared with previous year and also with the quinquennial average are given under separate headings in paragraph 27 and further comparison is shown in graphic form in the charts inserted in the Report.

The three omnibus headings, i.e., "Fevers", "Respiratory Diseases" and "Other Causes" account for 89 per cent. mortality in this Presidency. No useful comments can be made on the deaths grouped under "Other Causes" but it will be observed that in contrast to the progressive fall in deaths from "Fevers" the number of deaths caused by "Respiratory Diseases" is showing an increase every year. If every death coming under this heading was correctly notified, it would have been apparent that the increase is mainly due to tuberculosis of lungs. The available statistics are, in spite of the far from satisfactory method of registration, sufficient to warn of the menace of this disease which is increasing in towns and spreading in the rural areas from the urban areas. The death-rate from phthisis both in towns and villages has been steadily increasing since 1932; and the rate of 1936 for rural areas is the highest which was only once before reached in 1930; the ratio for towns shows the same steady increase since 1932 and the ratio of 1936 is the highest except for the two years (1919 and 1920) following the pandemic of influenza. This increase is reflected in deaths from other respiratory diseases under which many phthisis deaths have undoubtedly been reported.

Fevers. (General Prevalence.)

34. The number of deaths registered as due to fevers during the year 1936 was 161,150 against 176,039 in 1935 and 165,133 the mean of the previous five years. The death-rate was 8·99 against 9·81 in 1935. The urban death-rate was 5·49 and the rural 9·87 against 5·84 and 10·80 respectively in the previous year.

35. *Fever mortality in previous years.*—The mortality recorded under this heading in previous years is given below :—

Year.		Fever deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1901–10	mean	202,801	13·28
1911–20	,, ...	283,954	17·66
1921–30	,, ...	169,218	10·64
1931–35	,, ...	165,133	9·22
1936	.. ..	161,150	8·99

Distribution of fever deaths is shown in Annual Form No. IX.

36. *Death-rates from fevers in Collectorates.*—High death-rates were recorded in the following Collectorates—Broach (15·77), Ahmedabad (15·03), Panch Mahals (13·97), East Khandesh (13·63), West Khandesh (10·81), Kanara (10·69), Nasik (10·67), Kaira (9·82), Sholapur (9·61), Poona (9·30) and Bijapur (9·12).

37. *Death-rates from fevers in urban and rural areas.*—High death-rates were recorded in the Presidency in the following towns :—Ankleshwar (28·41), Viramgaum (24·52), Mehmedabad (20·66), Nadiad (20·33), Borsad (19·25), Kapadvanj (18·96), Rander (18·23), Dholka (17·18), Anand (17·15) and Umreth (14·35). In rural circles high death-rates were recorded in Mokhada (25·21), Prantij (23·93), Sanand (22·93), Peint (22·11), Viramgaum (21·81), Edlabad (20·83), Daskroi (19·99) and Broach (19·28).

Details of deaths from fevers are shown below :—

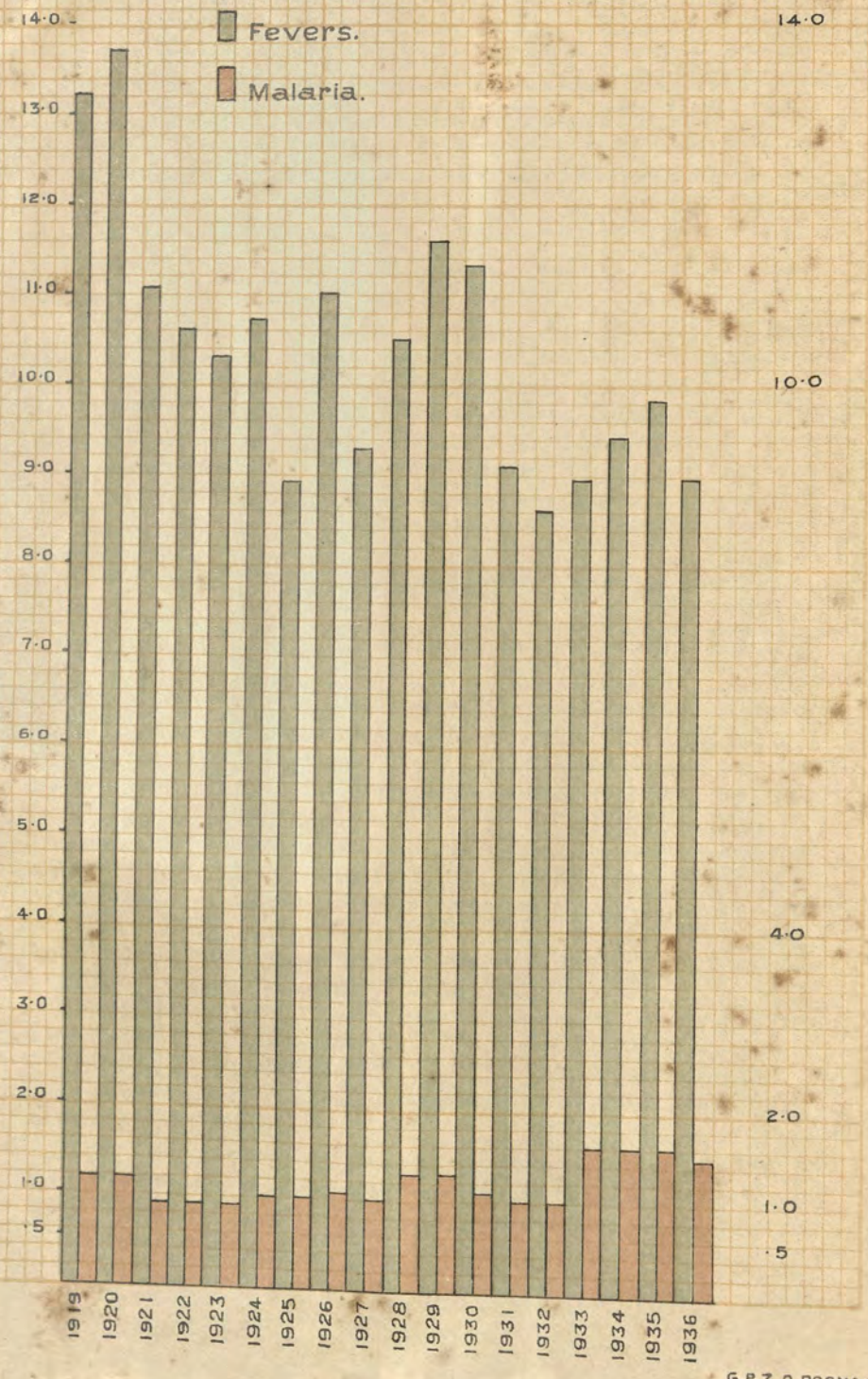
Malaria.—(*Vide* Chapter VIII).

38. *Enteric Fever.*—The number of deaths from fevers registered as due to Enteric was 6,311 against 6,580 in 1935, the ratio being ·35 and ·36 respectively. Though there is increase in the incidence of enteric fever in recent years, the year under report has recorded a little decline in the number of deaths.

39. *Deaths from Enteric fever in urban and rural areas.*—The number of deaths recorded from Enteric fever in urban areas where the disease was more prevalent is as follows :—Sholapur 104, Poona 98, Surat 59, Ahmednagar 53, Nasik 48, Thana 32, Ahmedabad 29, Hubli 28 and Jalgaon 24. In Bombay City 284 deaths were recorded as compared with 225 in 1935. The number of deaths recorded under this head for the rural areas in the districts where the disease was prevalent is as follows :—Kolaba 952, West Khandesh 744, Thana 690, Kanara 451, Dharwar 435, Nasik 398 and Ahmednagar 372.

CHART V

CHART SHOWING MORTALITY RATE FROM FEVERS & MALARIA BY YEARS FROM 1919 TO 1936.



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40. *Measles.*—The number of deaths registered as due to measles was 3,659 against 8,240 in 1935. The death-rate was ·20 against ·46 in the previous year. The urban death-rate was ·47 and the rural ·14.

41. *Deaths from Measles in urban and rural areas.*—High death-rates in urban areas were recorded in Anand (2·74), Borsad (2·50), Nadiad (2·11), Dholka (2·04), Kapadvanj (1·87), Ahmedabad (1·60), Dhandhuka (1·43), Trimbak (1·38), Broach (1·28) and Malegaon (1·26). In Bombay City 146 deaths were recorded as against 264 in 1935.

The number of deaths from measles in rural areas of the district where the disease was most prevalent is as follows :—Ahmedabad 383, Belgaum 255, Kaira 158, Ahmednagar 155, Nasik 142, East Khandesh 116, Sholapur 113, Satara 111 and Dharwar 104. The incidence was very light as compared with the previous year.

42. *Relapsing fever.*—No death due to this cause was recorded during the year.

43. *Kala Azar.*—Three deaths from Kala Azar were reported from Bombay City during the year against one in 1935. The Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, reports in connection with these cases :—" The first was a roadside case of a Hindu Sadhu aged 30. He was treated in G. T. Hospital. The duration of illness was 10 days. The person was a native of Raichur. The second case was that of a Mohamedan cloth merchant aged 23. He was reported to have died of Pneumonia supervening long illness of Kala Azar. The third case was of a Hindu milkman aged 18 imported from Santa Cruz and treated in K. E. M. Hospital, Parel. Duration of illness in this case was 3 days only. "

44. *Typhus.*—No death under this heading was reported during the year.

45. *Cerebro-spinal fever.*—There were 407 deaths registered as due to Cerebro-spinal fever during the year, the ratio of deaths being ·02 per 1,000 of population as against 375 and ·02 respectively in 1935. The largest number of cases were reported from Bombay City, viz., 353 attacks and 228 deaths against 211 attacks and 134 deaths in 1935. In Ahmedabad town which has become a stronghold of Cerebro-spinal fever since 1933, the incidence during the year was lighter ; viz., 170 cases and 96 deaths were recorded against 306 cases and 180 deaths in 1935. It prevailed only in a sporadic form in the other parts of the Presidency. There were 374 deaths recorded in urban areas giving a ratio of ·11 per mille of population against 363 and ·10 respectively in 1935. The remaining 33 deaths were reported from the rural areas. In the Northern Registration District 193 cases and 111 deaths were reported against 340 cases and 203 deaths in 1935. In the Central Registration District there were 61 deaths due to this cause and the Southern Registration District had only 7 deaths.

Deaths from Cerebro-spinal Fever in urban and rural areas.—Out of the total of 407 deaths 228 were recorded in Bombay City, the death-rate being ·20 against ·11 in 1935. The disease was present throughout the

year. The incidence was higher during the first three months of the year, March recording the highest number of deaths, viz., 44. In Ahmedabad town 170 cases and 96 deaths were recorded, the death-rate being ·31 against ·58 in 1935. Cases occurred throughout the year. The largest number of attacks (26) were in April and the lowest (5) in September. The communities affected were Mahomedans (28 cases and 19 deaths), Hindus (123 cases and 68 deaths), Jains (18 cases and 9 deaths) and Parsis (1 case). The incidence was not confined to any particular locality. Persons between the age period of 10 to 30 years were found to be more susceptible and 111 cases and 64 deaths occurred between these ages. Among other affected urban areas the prominent were the following:—Poona City (20 deaths), Viramgaum (5), Sholapur (4), Dholka (3), Anand (3), Dhulia (2), Bandra (2), Thana (2) and Ahmednagar Cantonment (2). In rural areas out of the 33 deaths, Ambegaon Peta in Poona District had the highest number of deaths, viz., 28. Preventive inoculations were carried out in most of these localities; few persons, however, offer themselves for this inoculation probably on account of the sporadic nature of the disease. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, visited Ghoda and Shinoli in Ambegaon Peta for enquiry and explained to the villagers prophylactic measures. The Medical Officer in charge Ghoda Dispensary performed 115 inoculations with anti-meningococcal vaccine prepared by the Haffkine Institute. In Ahmedabad City cases from different localities were removed to the special ward constructed in the compound of V. S. Hospital for isolation and treatment. The infected houses were disinfected and whitewashed. Two cases were reported from Ahmedabad Central Prison in the last week of March. In addition to the general preventive measures adopted, the whole jail population was inoculated with prophylactic vaccine.

Respiratory Diseases. (*General Prevalence.*)

46. During the year under report the mortality figures under the head Respiratory Diseases showed an increase, the total deaths recorded being 111,113 (60,107 males and 51,006 females) against 106,608 in 1935 and 94,999 the mean of the previous five years.

The progress of the mortality from Respiratory Diseases in the last few years is shown below:—

Year.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1901–10 mean	56,158	3·68
1911–20 „	79,901	4·78
1921–30 „	86,547	5·43
1931–35 „	94,999	5·29
1936	111,113	6·20

The death-rate was 6·20 against 5·94 in 1935 and 5·29 the quinquennial average. The urban death-rate (9·33) as usual greatly exceeded the rural (5·41). This can only be explained by the fact that there is overcrowding in the towns and cities which favours the spread of the diseases of the respiratory system. The masses have also yet to learn much of the methods of prevention of such diseases.

47. *Death-rates from Respiratory Diseases in Collectorates.*—High death-rates were recorded in the Collectorates of Ahmedabad (10·21), Kaira (9·98), Surat (9·27), West Khandesh (8·71), Poona (7·24), Broach (7·14), Ahmednagar (6·54), Thana (6·43), Nasik (6·34), Kolaba (5·65), Bombay Suburban (5·34) and East Khandesh (5·25).

48. *Death-rates from Respiratory Diseases in urban and rural areas.*—High death-rates for urban areas were recorded in the towns of Ahmedabad (20·44), Viramgaum (15·98), Dakore (14·94), Umreth (14·61), Lonavla (14·22), Sholapur (12·50), Poona City (12·48), Nasik (11·01), Kirkee Cantonment (10·93), Surat (10·63) and Kaira (10·23). Among the rural circles high death-rates were recorded in the talukas of Bardoli (16·38), Borsad (15·85), Mandvi (12·51), Matar (11·42), Mehmedabad (11·11), Nadiad (10·64), Sakri (10·64), Uran (10·29) and Valod (10·03). From the above statistics it will be seen that the death-rates due to Respiratory Diseases were high mainly in Gujarat. Bombay City recorded 12,559 deaths due to this cause against 12,401 in 1935, the ratios being 10·81 and 10·67 respectively.

49. *Seasonal mortality of Respiratory Diseases.*—From the Annual Form No. XI in Appendix III it will be seen that respiratory diseases prevail almost equally throughout the year, the months from August to December showing only a small increase.

50. *Phthisis.*—There were 24,592 deaths registered from this cause equal to a death-rate of 1·37 per mille of population. The corresponding figures for 1935 were 23,364 and 1·30 respectively. As remarked elsewhere, the deaths due to this cause are increasing in recent years. The importance of early diagnosis and notification of cases of the disease which are the first line of defence is not fully realized nor has the pressure of public opinion been brought to bear on the local authorities to make them pay sufficient attention to this ever increasing menace. In one or two health resorts, the local authorities have been considering the question of including tuberculosis among the notifiable diseases but as notification must be followed by preventive measures, the suggestion has not yet taken a tangible form.

51. *Death-rates from Phthisis in urban and rural areas.*—The urban death-rate was 1·94 and the rural 1·23 against 1·88 and 1·16 in 1935. High rates for urban areas were recorded in Chalisgaon (6·84), Dharangaon (3·83), Rander (3·48), Poona City (3·47), Thana (2·38), Gokak (3·37), Ranebennur (3·18), Ahmedabad (3·17), Nasik (3·02) and Sholapur (3·00), and high death-rates for rural areas were recorded in the districts of Kolaba (3·06), Kaira (2·19), Ratnagiri (2·12), Thana (1·85), Ahmednagar (1·31), Ahmedabad (1·27), Bombay Suburban (1·16) and

Poona (1·13). In Bombay City the rate was 1·71 against 1·64 in 1935. In rural circles the incidence of Phthisis continues to be high in the Konkan.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, carried on a detailed survey regarding Tuberculosis in Panchgani town. A tuberculosis clinic has been opened in the Civil Hospitals at Sholapur and Belgaum with a special Medical Officer and a nurse attached to each. An organization called the "Anti-Tuberculosis Committee" being a branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee, Bombay, has been formed at Sholapur with the Collector as the President, and the Civil Surgeon as the Honorary Secretary.

Tuberculosis clinics have also been opened at Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona and Nasik Civil Hospitals with special staff.

Pneumonia. (General Prevalence.)

52. There were 20,194 deaths from Pneumonia registered during the year. This is equivalent to a death-rate of 1·13 per mille of population, the corresponding figures for the year 1935 being 20,515 and 1·14 respectively.

53. *Death-rates from Pneumonia in urban and rural areas.*—The urban death-rate was 3·88 and the rural ·44 against 3·91 and ·45 respectively in the previous year. High death-rates for urban areas were recorded in Poona (6·40), Kirkee Cantonment (6·32), Nasik (6·08), Bulsar (5·49), Surat (5·27), Nadiad (4·89), Sholapur (4·45), Kurla (4·32), Pandharpur (4·01), Dakore (4·00), Anand (3·94) and Ahmednagar (3·51). Bombay City recorded a death-rate of 7·45 against 7·52 in 1935. High death-rates in rural areas were recorded in the districts of Surat (2·75), Thana (1·77), Bombay Suburban (1·72) and Broach (1·28).

Dysentery and Diarrhœa. (General Prevalence.)

54. During the year under report deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa numbered 30,104 (15,637 males and 14,467 females) the preceding year's figure being 25,218, and 24,089 the quinquennial mean. The death-rate was 1·68 against 1·41 in 1935 and 1·35 the quinquennial mean.

55. The number of deaths registered under Dysentery and Diarrhœa in the previous years is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths.
1901–10 mean	52,373
1911–20 ,, ...	36,172
1921–30 ,, ...	24,790
1931–35 ,, ...	24,089
1936	30,104

56. *Dysentery.*—Under this sub-heading 3,926 deaths were registered against 4,258, the death-rate being ·22 against ·23 in 1935. The urban death-rate was ·39 and the rural ·18 against ·32 and ·21 respectively in 1935.

57. *Diarrhœa.*—Under this heading 26,178 deaths were recorded against 20,960 in the previous year. The death-rate was 1·46 against 1·16 in 1935. The urban death-rate was 1·28 and the rural 1·50 as compared with 1·13 and 1·17 respectively in 1935.

58. Very high records of deaths from Dysentery in the urban areas were returned in the towns of Ahmedabad (192), Sholapur (76), Nasik (69), Surat (65), Pandharpur (53), Kurla (40), Bandra (39) and Poona City (34) and in rural areas in the districts of Kaira (741), Kolaba (221), Kanara (218), Thana (197), Belgaum (189), Ahmedabad (124) and East Khandesh (109).

In the case of Diarrhœa larger number of deaths in the urban areas were returned in the towns of Ahmedabad (530), Poona City (378), Sholapur (314), Surat (258) and Pandharpur (149), and in rural areas in the districts of Belgaum (2,514), Ahmednagar (2,402), Satara (2,264), Poona (2,230), Bijapur (2,202), Sholapur (1,332), East Khandesh (1,251) and Nasik (1,075).

In Appendix II a table is given showing the effect on the death-rate of the introduction of a piped water-supply.

Injuries.

59. There were 7,066 deaths recorded from injuries, of which 3,905 were among males and 3,161 among females. The number registered in 1935 was 7,152 while the quinquennial mean was 7,164.

The annual mortality for previous years under this head is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths.
1901–10 mean	5,779
1911–20 ,, ...	6,695
1921–30 ,, ...	6,914
1931–35 ,, ...	7,764
1936	7,066

From the above table it will be seen that there is a slight decline in the number of deaths due to this cause during the year.

60. *Details of deaths from Injuries.*—Further comparison arranged under the various heads are set forth in the following table :—

	1935.			1936.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Drowning	987	1,611	2,598	1,073	1,533	2,606
Poisoning	121	34	155	125	37	162
Hanging	210	74	284	199	69	268
Wounding	1,139	544	1,683	1,162	447	1,609
Wild beasts	29	10	39	29	8	37
Snake-bite	701	511	1,212	744	538	1,282
Rabies	120	46	166	81	53	134
Railway accidents ..	81	19	100	78	19	97
Other causes	431	484	915	414	457	871
	3,819	3,333	7,152	3,905	3,161	7,066

61. *Deaths from Snake-bite.*—There were 1,282 deaths due to Snake-bite against 1,212 in 1935.

The highest number occurred in Ratnagiri district, viz. 218 against 212 in 1935. Next in order were Thana (160), Satara (137), Ahmednagar (65), Poona (65), Belgaum (65), Sholapur (65), Ahmedabad (59) and Nasik (59).

62. *Deaths from Rabies.*—There were 134 deaths reported under this heading against 166 in the previous year. Ahmedabad district reported the highest number of deaths 26, Kaira had 17, Belgaum 16, Satara 11, Thana 9, Dharwar 9 and Sholapur 9.

63. *Details of Suicidal Deaths.*—The number of suicidal deaths during the year was almost the same as during 1935—683 (408 males and 275 females) in 1936 against 682 (411 males and 271 females) in 1935. Details of districts showing larger number are as follows :—

District.	Drowning.	Poisoning.	Hanging.	Wounding	Railway.	Total.
Thana ..	42	6	26	2	4	80
Dharwar ..	18	1	59	..	..	78
Belgaum ..	32	3	38	1	..	74
Bijapur ..	11	2	43	1	..	57
Satara ..	10	7	16	1	..	34
Sholapur ..	12	6	12	..	1	31
Bombay City ..	4	70	4	16	9	103

64. *Deaths from other Causes.*—There were 171,643 deaths (87,215 males and 84,428 females) registered against 168,204 in 1935 and 165,112 the mean of the previous five years. The death rate was 9·57 against 9·38 in 1935 and a quinquennial mean of 9·22.

The number of deaths recorded in previous years under this head is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1901–10 mean	135,548	8·87
1911–20 ,, ...	148,759	9·25
1921–30 ,, ...	145,338	9·13
1931–35 ,, ...	165,112	9·22
1936	171,643	9·57

65. *Deaths from child-birth.*—The number of deaths recorded under this head during 1936 was 3,203 as compared with 4,047 in 1935. For the Northern, Central and Southern Registration Districts, the deaths were 764, 701 and 1,557 respectively. In Bombay City 181 deaths were registered during the year as against 195 in 1935. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 registered births in the Presidency works out to 4·31 which shows a decline as compared with 5·56 of 1935.

The annual mortality for previous years since 1921 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1921	3,595	1929 ..	3,689
1922	3,414	1930 ..	3,616
1923	3,208	1931 ..	4,019
1924	3,197	1932 ..	3,068
1925	2,662	1933 ..	3,489
1926	3,300	1934 ..	3,521
1927	2,928	1935 ..	4,047
1928	3,412	1936 ..	3,203

In the Presidency this works out to the death of 1 woman in child-birth for every 231 live-births as compared with 1 per 179 in 1935. The urban and rural figures were 1 per 155 and 258 respectively as compared with 137 and 192 in the previous year. By Registration Districts the rate of maternal mortality was highest in Southern Registration District where it was 1 to 144. It was 1 to 327 in Northern Registration District and 1 to 332 in Central Registration District.

66. *Deaths from Child-birth in the Collectorates.*—In the Collectorates the maternal mortality rate was highest in Kanara where it was 1 to 40. It was 1 to 115 in Dharwar, 1 to 142 in Bijapur and 1 to 146 in Sholapur district.

67. *Deaths from child-birth in urban areas.*—In Bombay City the rate of maternal mortality was 1 to 193 births against 1 to 174 in 1935. Among other towns high rates were reported from Viramgaum 1 to 27, Dakore 1 to 34, Guledgud 1 to 34, Bhusawal 1 to 45, Jalgaon 1 to 57, Gokarn 1 to 57 and Broach 1 to 62.

68. *Diphtheria.*—There were 43 deaths reported from this disease during the year against 21 in 1935. All the deaths were reported from the Central Registration District out of which 32 occurred in rural areas and 11 in urban areas. By towns the number of deaths recorded were Poona 5, Nasik 4 and Ahmednagar 2.

69. The number of deaths from chief causes for each Collectorate and by months is shown in Annual Forms Nos. VII to XII.

CHAPTER IV.

EPIDEMIOLOGY.

Cholera. (General Prevalence.)

70. The number of deaths from cholera was almost the same during the year as compared with 1935. There were 11,304 deaths in 1936 against 11,191 in 1935 and 10,052 the quinquennial mean. The death-rate was ·63 against ·62 in 1935 and ·57 the quinquennial mean. The urban and rural death-rates for the Presidency were ·16 and ·74 respectively against ·19 and ·70 in the preceding year.

Cholera prevailed in 147 registration circles and 1,979 villages as compared with 144 and 1,890 respectively in 1935 and the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in affected towns and villages was 2·95. The case mortality rate during the year was 48·56.

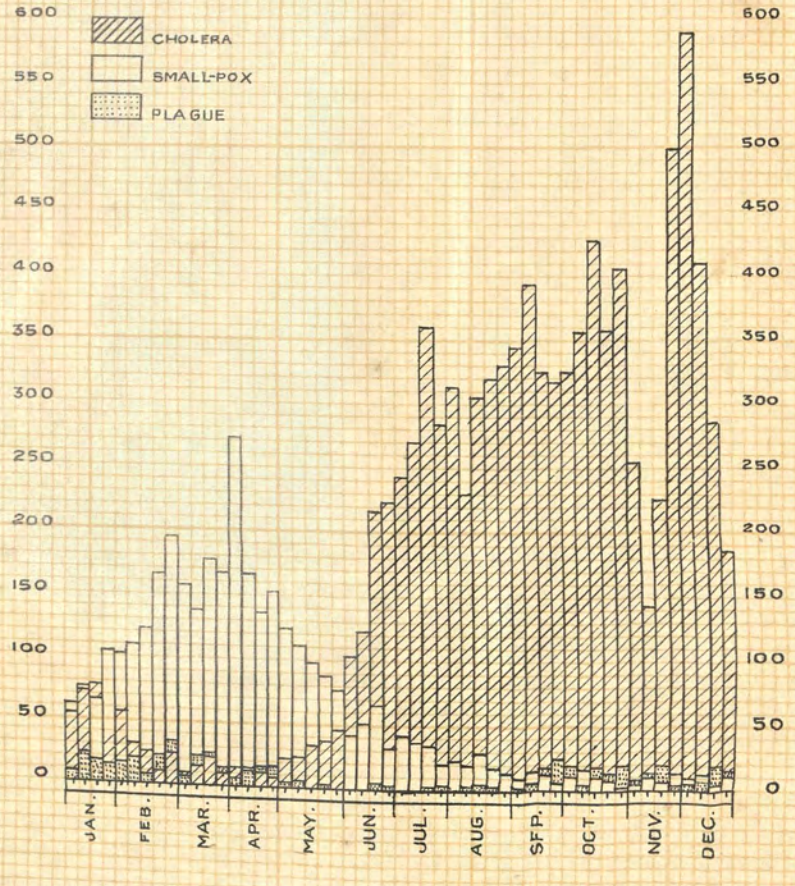
The following table gives the deaths recorded in previous years since 1911 :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1911	5,808	1924	7,827
1912	57,789	1925	56
1913	5,108	1926	72
1914	17,778	1927	26,020
1915	350	1928	6,667
1916	18,610	1929	2,673
1917	16,554	1930	15,142
1918	8,832	1931	18,578
1919	51,235	1932	1,338
1920	2,047	1933	7,794
1921	3,092	1934	11,361
1922	2,743	1935	11,191
1923	9,212	1936	11,304

Distribution—*Vide* Annual Form No. VII.

CHART VI

WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1936.



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From the above figures, it is seen that for the last three years the incidence of cholera is steady and the violent fluctuations of the previous years are not to be seen. This fact tends to prove that the anti-epidemic measures taken when cholera is threatening to break out or after it has broken out, just succeed in keeping the epidemic under control, but for further reduction in the mortality, measures which will strike at the root have to be adopted. Without better sanitation and purer water supply of the villages, much improvement is not to be expected.

Another feature of note in the epidemiology of cholera is the persistence of the infection in certain districts of the Deccan. In the past cholera used to spread in epidemic waves and the invaded territory used to be free for the rest of the year after the epidemic had subsided. In 1933 cholera was almost present throughout the year in Ahmednagar, Poona, Nasik, Sholapur and Satara Districts. It lingered in 1934 throughout the year in Ahmednagar and Nasik Districts; in Poona, Thana and Satara Districts it was absent only for one month. In 1935 it prevailed throughout the year in Bijapur and Sholapur Districts and almost throughout the year in Belgaum and Satara. In 1936 it was again prevalent throughout the year in Satara District but the other districts were free for a comparatively longer period. The question whether cholera is showing a tendency to become endemic in certain areas which hitherto were not recognized as endemic foci forces itself for consideration.

71. *Deaths from cholera by Collectorates.*—All the Collectorates except Broach, Kaira and Panch Mahals were more or less affected. The epidemic was severe in the districts of Satara (2,048 deaths), Dharwar (1,977), Poona (1,678), Sholapur (1,398), Ahmednagar (935), Nasik (863), Belgaum (860) and Bijapur (781). Bombay City reported only five deaths against 13 in 1935.

Out of the total 11,304 deaths, 1,673 were recorded during the first half of the year and 9,631 during the latter half. The epidemic was at its height from August to November and the highest number of deaths (1,803) occurred during October. The infection in Satara District was carried over from the year preceding and lasted throughout the year. Though a few stray cases were reported from Ahmednagar, Poona, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Bijapur and Sholapur districts up to April, the real epidemic of the year started from the month of May, the districts first involved being Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Sholapur in addition to Satara. June added Ahmednagar, Nasik and Kanara to the list, followed by East and West Khandesh and Ahmedabad in July. Thana and Kolaba got the infection late in October.

72. *Deaths from cholera in urban and rural areas.*—In the Presidency the number of deaths recorded in urban areas was 600 and in rural areas 10,704 against 678 and 10,513 respectively in 1935.

In urban areas high death rates were recorded in the towns of Ashta (6·40), Gokak (4·71), Junnar (4·51), Manmad (2·57), Pandharpur

(2·04), Islampur (1·96) and Yeola (1·49), and in rural areas in the talukas of Kalwan (6·09), Junnar (5·06), Hangal (4·37), Shirala (3·97), Walwa (3·82), Karajgi (3·40), Malsiras (3·33) and Karad (3·13).

73. *Brief history of cholera epidemic by Registration Districts.*—The heaviest incidence was in the Southern Registration District in which 7,096 deaths occurred; the next came the Central Registration District with 3,860 deaths and the last was the Northern Registration District with 343 deaths only.

Compared with the year preceding, the incidence of cholera in Southern Registration District was very high particularly in the districts of Satara, Dharwar and Sholapur. Belgaum and Bijapur came next in order of severity. Kanara had only 32 deaths on record. In Satara District cholera appeared in 17 out of 18 Registration Circles and was reported from 320 villages and towns. There were 4,650 attacks and 2,048 deaths. The intensity was the greatest from June to November. The infection in this district was continued since March 1935 and carried over into 1936. The rural circles of Karad, Walwa, Shirala, Tasgaon and Koregaon were badly affected. Among the town circles Ashta town reported the highest number of deaths. Next to Satara, Dharwar District was severely affected. 17 circles of Registration and 324 villages and towns were affected. A few stray cases occurred in January, March and May and the epidemic started in June and reached its climax in September. Havanur in Karajgi Taluka was the first village to report infection on 27th May 1936 where the infection was imported from Bellari District. The infection rapidly spread in several villages. Mundargi, Ranebennur, Gadag and Navalgund talukas were infected in June and Kalghatgi, Hubli, Ron and Dharwar talukas in July. Dharwar town was responsible for infection in six villages in the taluka and Hubli town for infection in 3 villages of Hubli taluka. In Ron Taluka the Benni Nala was the source of infection in 5 villages. In this district the talukas of Karajgi, Ranebennur, Dharwar, Hangal, Kod, Hubli and Gadag suffered heavily. In Sholapur District one case each was reported in January, March and May. The epidemic started in June and reached its climax in July. Ten circles of Registration and 231 villages reported infection. The talukas of Barsi, Madha, Malsiras, Pandharpur and Sangola were badly affected. Infection was reported in Pandharpur Taluka on 29th May. Arjunsond and Pandharpur town were infected on 29th and 31st May respectively. Sakat village in Barsi taluka was infected on 12th June 1936. Infection in nine other villages was traced to this village. Pandharpur town recorded 77 cases and 60 deaths during the year. In Belgaum District, 13 circles of Registration and 143 villages reported cholera infection. The disease started since May, Belwadi and Ambadgatti villages in Sampgaon taluka being first infected on 4th and 5th May respectively. Chikodi Taluka was also infected in May and Kanapur, Athani, Parasgad and Belgaum talukas in June. The talukas reporting high number of deaths were Chikodi, Gokak, Sampgaon and Parasgad. In Bijapur District cholera was reported from 12 circles of Registration and 166 villages. The talukas of Sindgi,

Bagewadi, Bijapur and Hungund reported the majority of cases. Kerur village in Badami taluka was first infected on 8th April. The infection was reported to be local. Bijapur taluka was infected at the end of April and Bilgi and Indi talukas got the disease in May. Sindgi taluka which was free from January was again infected in August. As compared with the other districts in Southern Registration District, Kanara escaped very lightly with 32 cholera deaths which were reported from Bhatkal and Sirsi Talukas. In Central Registration District the epidemic was severe in Poona District. 3,149 cases and 1,678 deaths were reported from 10 Registration Circles and 257 villages in this district. Junnar, Khed, Indapur, Purandhar, Sirur, Mawal and Bhimthadi talukas were mainly affected. The highest number of deaths in Poona district was reported in November. Among towns Junnar. recorded the highest number of deaths viz., 38. In Ahmednagar district, 13 circles of Registration and 272 villages were infected. Kopergaon, Sangamner, Rahuri and Newasa talukas were mainly affected. The disease infected 13 rural circles and 114 villages in Nasik district. July to December were the months of high incidence and the infection was severe in Kalwan and Igatpuri talukas only. In Thana district the epidemic was mostly confined to Murbad and Shahapur talukas. Five circles of Registration and 20 villages were involved. In Ratnagiri district 5 Registration circles and 12 villages mainly in Sangameshwar, Deogad and Rajapur talukas were infected by cholera. There was a sharp outbreak in these areas in December 1935 which reached its climax in January 1936 and died out in February. Five stray cases occurred in June, July and August and again there was an outbreak in December. Kolaba district had 64 deaths reported from 15 villages and Bombay Suburban recorded only 2 deaths as due to cholera. In Northern Registration District, East Khandesh district only was considerably affected. Three towns and 83 villages reported cases. The first case was reported on 5th July from Kanashi village of Bhadgaon Peta; but in the infection soon died out. Bhusawal town was next infected where the infection was promptly checked. The third place affected was Mehunbare of Chalisgaon taluka. Drinking of river water flowing through the previously affected parts of Nasik district was probably the cause of infection in this village. Soon infection spread to other villages. Several outbreaks in Parola, Pachora, Raver, Jamner and Edlabad talukas were mostly attributed to river water and communication with affected villages. As regards other districts in the Northern Registration District, viz., Ahmedabad, Surat and West Khandesh, the incidence was very light and more of a sporadic nature.

74. *Preventive Measures.*—The usual precautionary measures such as distribution of potash permanganate and cholera pills, permanganating water supplies, inoculation, etc. were carried out in all the affected districts. Special precautions were taken at the time of the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur and Kartiki Fair at Alandi during the year and entry to un-inoculated persons was prohibited at the pilgrim centres during the fairs. Details have been given in Chapter V " Fairs and Festivals ". Special precautions were also taken in East Khandesh District at the time

of the session of the Indian National Congress held at Faizpur in the month of December and arrangements were made for sterilizing and testing the water supply on the spot during the session by the Public Health Laboratory, Poona.

Inoculations.—During the year under report 25 special medical officers were appointed by Government on cholera duty in the Presidency in addition to those appointed by the District Local Boards.

The total number of persons inoculated was 444,514 as against 261,749 in 1935.

The inoculations were performed by the special inoculators, Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries and private practitioners. Out of the total number of 444,514 inoculations, 345,798 were performed in Southern Registration District, 81,350 in Central Registration District and 17,366 in Northern Registration District. The mass inoculation campaign at Pandharpur during the Ashadhi Fair alone has contributed 84,780 to the total figure of inoculations given above.

75. *Expenditure on Cholera outbreak and inoculation work.*—During the year under report a grant of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned by Government for measures against outbreaks of cholera, e.g., supply of potash permanganate for sterilization of village water supplies, cholera treatments and ingredients for Tomb's mixture. Out of this sum, Rs. 2,378 were spent. Expenditure on pay, travelling allowance and contingencies of Government inoculators on cholera duty amounted to Rs. 14,685 and that on cholera vaccine to Rs. 8,345.

Small-pox. (General Prevalence.)

76. There was a considerable decrease in the number of small-pox deaths during the year as compared with 1935. The total deaths recorded were 4,320 (2,187 males and 2,133 females) against 13,405 in 1935 and 5,517 the mean of the previous five years. The decline has followed after a peak year, viz., 1935 and is in keeping with the previous cycles of the disease. The death-rate during 1936 was ·24 per mille of population against ·75 in 1935 and ·32 the quinquennial mean. The annual mortality for previous years is given in the following table :—

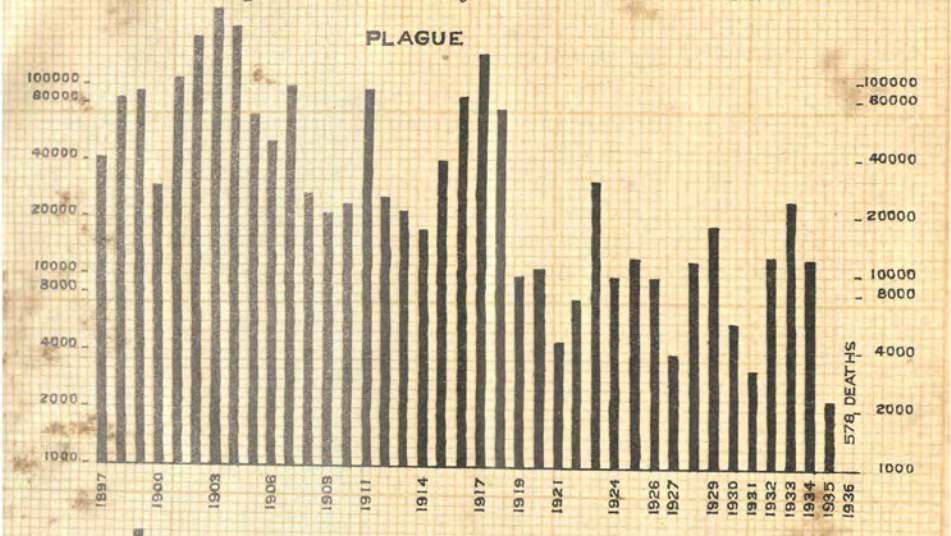
Year.	Number of deaths.
1901–10 mean	4,775
1911–20 „	4,430
1921–30 „	6,337
1931–35 „	5,517
1936	4,320

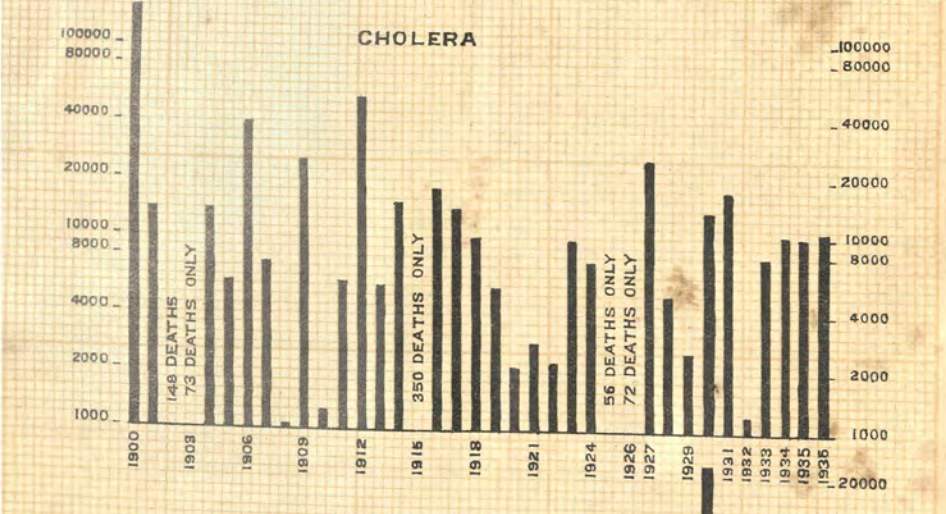
Small-pox was reported from 198 circles of Registration and 997 villages were infected during the year as compared with 246 and 3,198 respectively in the preceding year. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in affected towns and villages in the Presidency works out to ·92. The disease was present throughout the year. The highest incidence was

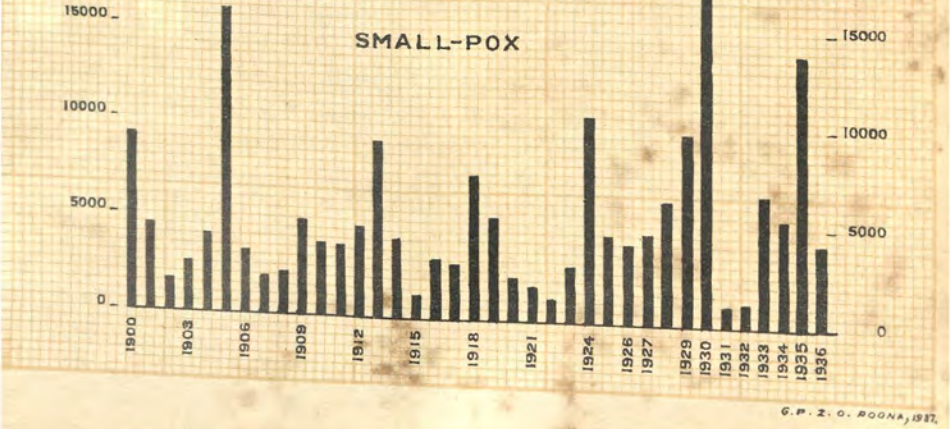
CHART VII

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES

Scale figures represent actual deaths for Plague and Cholera Figures are at their log: intervals and only those above 1000 are shown.







G.P.I.O. POONA, 1937.

however during the period from February to May which almost coincides with the hot season. The tendency of earlier incidence can be noticed from the deaths reported during January and February, viz., 493 and 732 respectively. The highest number of deaths, 913, occurred in March. The case mortality rate during the year was 23·73 as against 22·91 in 1935.

Small-pox continues to follow the orthodox cycle period of 5 to 7 years. There is however no doubt that the virulence of the infection has considerably decreased as is seen from the ratio of deaths to attacks. The officers of the Public Health Department while on tour often come across villages where there have been 20, 30 or 60 cases of small-pox without a single death. Apart from this point it has to be admitted that in spite of a sure preventive measure in our hands, viz., vaccination, small-pox has not decreased to the extent we have a right to expect. It is therefore evident that the people have not been taking as much advantage of protection afforded by vaccination as is desirable. Vaccination is not compulsory everywhere, but during the last few years, demand from Municipalities for compulsory vaccination is rapidly increasing and the number of Municipal towns where vaccination is compulsory has risen to 41 in 1936 from 18 in the year 1934 in the Presidency excluding Bombay City and the six Cantonments of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kirkee, Belgaum and Deolali. In the rural area vaccination has been made compulsory in 10 villages in Belgaum District.

The vaccinators visit villages regularly and induce people for vaccination, but the response is not always encouraging. Investigations carried out in Ratnagiri district alone during the year by the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination showed that nearly 20,000 children remained unprotected in the district during the past three years. The task of tracing children becomes difficult when the registration of births is defective.

77. *Deaths and attacks from small-pox by Collectorates.*—All the districts in the Presidency were more or less affected. High death-rates were recorded in the Collectorates of Kanara (·95), Surat (·89) and Broach (·40) and lowest in Nasik (·02). The rate in Bombay City was ·78 against 1·07 in 1935.

The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths by districts :—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.	District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
East Khandesh ..	1,570	280	Bombay Suburban ..	246	41
West Khandesh ..	255	44	Kolaba ..	1,423	131
Surat ..	2,228	664	Ratnagiri ..	1,049	197
Broach ..	355	135	Belgaum ..	1,844	288
Kaira ..	80	27	Dharwar ..	523	129
Panch Mahals ..	481	131	Bijapur ..	1,162	190
Ahmedabad ..	340	149	Kanara ..	1,832	398
Ahmednagar ..	782	146	Sholapur ..	557	124
Poona ..	288	62	Satara ..	541	87
Nasik ..	177	21	Bombay City ..	1,411	906
Thana ..	1,059	170			

78. *Deaths from Small-pox in Urban and rural areas.*—Among towns high death-rates were recorded in Surat (2·48), Karwar (2·36), Rander (1·86), Bagalkot (1·80), Bhatkal (1·68), Dhandhuka (1·54), Bhusawal (1·11) and Uran (1·02), and in rural areas in the talukas of Ankola (3·77), Kalol (1·66), Karwar (1·54), Valod (1·40), Bardoli (1·09), Ankleshwar (1·07), Kumta (1·05), Uran (1·04) and Chorashi (1·02).

79. *Brief history of Small-pox epidemic by Registration Districts.*—The highest incidence was in Northern Registration District where 5,309 attacks and 1,430 deaths equal to a death-rate of ·27 were recorded. The case mortality rate per 100 registered cases in this Registration District was 26·93 against 23·85 in 1935. The number of villages affected was 285 in 60 Registration Circles. The majority of deaths (944) was reported from Surat and East Khandesh districts ; the former leading with 664 deaths on record. In Surat district all the circles of Registration (11) were affected and 108 villages reported infection. The period of severity was from February to April. The talukas of Chorashi and Bardoli were more affected as compared with the other talukas in the district. Surat town was also badly affected claiming 743 cases and 375 deaths. East Khandesh District had 1,570 cases and 280 deaths. Though cases occurred throughout the year, the incidence was high during the months from February to May. 75 villages in 15 circles of Registration were infected. Bhusawal and Raver talukas were comparatively more affected. Among other districts, Ahmedabad had 149 deaths reported from 21 villages, Broach 135 deaths from 30 villages, Panch Mahals 131 from 26 villages, while West Khandesh and Kaira districts had only 44 and 27 deaths respectively. In Southern Registration District, 6,459 attacks and 1,216 deaths were reported from 395 villages in 67 Registration circles. The majority of cases occurred during the period from January to May. The highest incidence was reported from Kanara and Belgaum districts, viz., 398 and 288 deaths recorded in 80 and 105 villages respectively. Ankola taluka in Kanara district and Sampgaon in Belgaum District experienced severity of the disease. Among other districts, Bijapur (190), Dharwar (129), Sholapur (124) and Satara (87) had small-pox deaths as shown against each. The Central Registration District recorded 5,024 cases and 768 deaths during the year. All the districts were more or less affected, more affected districts being Ratnagiri (197), Thana (170) and Ahmednagar (146). The lowest number of deaths (21) was reported from Nasik district which was leading in this division last year with 978 deaths. The total number of villages affected in the Registration District was 316 in 70 registration circles. Higher incidence was confined to the months from March to May. In Ratnagiri district, Mandangad Peta and Khed Taluka, Umbergaon in Thana district and Pathardi in Ahmednagar were comparatively more affected in the respective districts.

In Bombay City 1,411 attacks and 906 deaths occurred giving a case mortality rate of 64 per 100 of recorded cases. The ratio of deaths per mille of population during the year was ·78 against 1·07 in 1935, the number of deaths in that year being 1,248.

Of the 4,320 deaths from small-pox in the Presidency, 1,176 were of infants under one year and 1,899 of children between 1 to 10 years of age, i.e. 71 per cent. of the deaths were in children. The figures emphasize the need of a more thorough application of vaccination among the population in this susceptible age period. Enquiries made by the officers of this Department during their tours have revealed that out of the 11,227 blind persons seen by them, 2,075 owed their blindness to small-pox.

80. *Vaccinal condition.*—During the year under report 75 cases of small-pox were treated in the Civil Hospitals and the Infectious Diseases Hospitals in the Presidency as against 258 in the previous year. Of the cases treated 35 had been vaccinated as against 113 in the previous year. 9 were stated to have been successfully vaccinated but no vaccination cicatrix could be seen. 29 were unvaccinated and 7 were stated to have been successfully revaccinated. There were no cases during the year of those previously unvaccinated but vaccinated during incubation period, on the Hospital records.

Plague. (General Prevalence.)

81. Abnormally low mortality from plague is the feature of the year under report. There were only 578 deaths due to this disease as compared with 2,453 in 1935 and 11,654 the quinquennial mean. The mortality from plague in 1936 was the lowest ever recorded in the Presidency since 1896—the year in which plague first appeared in the Presidency. The ratio of deaths per mille of population during the year under report was ·03 as against ·14 in 1935 and ·61 the quinquennial mean.

Cases were reported from 30 circles of Registration and 65 villages were infected during the year as compared with 62 and 248 respectively in the preceding year. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in affected towns and villages works out to 1·18. The total number of attacks recorded was 875 giving a case mortality rate of 66·05 per cent. against 60·27 in 1935. May to August had only a few cases while a little rise occurred from September onwards. The highest number of deaths (102) was recorded in the month of February.

The total number of deaths recorded in each year since 1911 is given below :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1911	97,248	1924	9,092
1912	27,863	1925	12,551
1913	24,840	1926	9,839
1914	18,529	1927	4,075
1915	40,689	1928	13,563
1916	79,349	1929	18,014
1917	1,59,858	1930	5,026
1918	73,893	1931	3,506
1919	9,141	1932	14,446
1920	13,471	1933	24,560
1921	4,617	1934 ..	13,307
1922	7,692	1935	2,453
1923	33,251	1936	578

The above statistics would show that though there are occasional epidemic waves, there is a progressive decline in the incidence of the disease. The peaks reached by the epidemic during recent years are low as compared with the past. Whatever may be the other causes responsible for this decline, the anti-plague measures including Calcium Cyanide fumigation which are being carried out by local bodies and Government in the endemic centres have influenced the trend of the plague epidemics to a great extent. However more systematic and sustained measures are necessary for the complete eradication of the disease from the epidemic centres.

82. *Deaths from plague by Collectorates.*—The distribution of plague given in Annual Form No. XII shows that the more affected districts were—Satara (173 deaths), Sholapur (131) and Dharwar (101). Bijapur, Belgaum and Kanara were only slightly affected recording 84, 45 and 37 deaths respectively while Kaira (3), Nasik (1) and Thana (1) had only sporadic cases. The highest death-rate (·15) was recorded in Satara as well as in Sholapur district. Bombay City had only two deaths due to plague. Infection in Bijapur, Kanara, Sholapur and Satara districts was carried over from the year preceding—up to July in the case of Kanara and April in the case of other districts.

83. *Deaths from plague in urban and rural areas.*—For the urban and rural areas in the Presidency there were 127 and 451 deaths equal to a ratio of ·04 and ·03 respectively. High death-rates for urban areas were recorded in the towns of Karwar (1·73), Sholapur (·60),

Belgaum (·29) and Gokak (·25) and among rural areas in the talukas of Kalghatgi (·92), Indi (·83), Mundargi (·66), Satara (·63) and Karad (·62).

84. *Brief history of Plague outbreaks in the Registration Districts.*—Almost all the plague deaths were reported from the Southern Registration District, viz. 571 as against 1,779 in 1935. The death-rate was ·10 as compared with ·32 in the preceding year and 1·93 the quinquennial mean. The rural and urban death-rates were ·09 and ·17 respectively. Infection was reported from 61 villages in 26 circles of Registration. As compared with the year preceding, the incidence in the Registration District was very light during the year. In Satara district, 173 deaths were reported from 15 villages in 4 Registration circles. Patan and Karad talukas and Shirala Peta were affected. The town circles were free. Sholapur district recorded 131 deaths which occurred in 7 villages of 5 Registration circles. Barsi taluka and Sholapur town were affected. The former had 41 deaths and the latter 87 deaths. Sholapur and Madha talukas had only one death each. In Dharwar district 101 deaths occurred in 8 Registration circles and 17 villages. Among talukas, Kalghatgi and Mundargi talukas were mainly affected. The town circles of Dharwar and Hubli had 1 and 2 deaths respectively. In Bijapur district all the 84 deaths were reported from 8 villages in Indi taluka. Belgaum district had only 45 deaths distributed among Chikodi (21 deaths), Belgaum (9), Hukeri (8) and Ghandgad (7) talukas and Kanara district had only 37 deaths, majority of which (28 deaths) occurred in Karwar town. In the Central and Northern Registration Districts the incidence of plague during the year was almost negligible. The former had only two deaths reported, one each from Nasik and Bhiwandi towns, while in the latter, 3 deaths were recorded in Borsad town only.

85. *Ratting operations.*—Ratting operations were carried out in 23 towns in the Southern Registration District, 10 towns in the Northern Registration District, and 11 towns and one village in the Central Registration District. In the Presidency excluding Bombay City 733,446 rats were caught and destroyed of which 44,175 rats were examined and 59 were found infected. Besides, Cyanogas and Calcid fumigation was also employed by Government and several local bodies for the destruction of rats and the number thus destroyed has not been taken account of as it could not be correctly ascertained without excavation of burrows which was not done. In Bombay City vigorous ratting operations were continued throughout the year and resulted in 687,487 rats being caught and destroyed. 176,175 rats were also examined but none was found to be plague infected. In Bombay City the daily average number of traps used was 1,118. The absence of plague in several areas during the year appears to have lulled the operations in some places as is evident from the number of rats destroyed (733,446) during the year which is smaller as compared with 989,629 in 1935. The necessity of sustained anti-rat campaign hardly needs any emphasis in anti-plague measures. For the effective control of plague the rat population must be brought to the minimum and the efforts towards their destruction must be so directed as to make a real effect on the rat population in spite of the rate

of natural increase of this pest. Generally the local bodies try to tackle this problem with traps and baits. Though this method cannot be discarded it has to be supplemented with more certain and effective methods wherever possible. With this object in view Government have been carrying out Cyanogas operations in several villages in the endemic areas in the Presidency and they are intended to serve as demonstrations for the local bodies who may be persuaded to adopt this measure. Hydrogen Cyanide in one or other of its several forms has now proved its value in the field of anti-plague measures and can be recommended with confidence to the local authorities.

86. *Anti-plague measures.*—As plague incidence was very mild during the year the services of special medical officers were not required for inoculation duty.

The anti-plague workers appointed by Belgaum, Sholapur and Satara districts continued to work during the year. They visited 1,372 villages in those districts and carried out ratting operations and disinfection of infected houses. In Dharwar district the District Local Board staff carried out similar operations. 31 villages were visited by them for disinfection, etc., and extensive baiting was carried out in 65 villages. The District Local Board, Kaira, carried out anti-plague operations in Borsad taluka up to March 1936 and also in December 1936. Disinfection was carried out in 20 villages by means of kerosene oil emulsion and bleaching powder.

Cyanogas and Calcid operations.—The Cyanogas operations in Dharwar district under Government control were continued during the year. Government made a grant of Rs. 11,250 for this purpose. The operations were extended to several villages by appointing additional subordinate medical officers and staff. Before monsoon the operations were carried out under the supervision of Mr. D. G. Mohile, D.P.H. in 6 villages in Ron taluka and 2 in Gadag taluka. Three S.M.S. officers were entertained to be in charge of the squads working in different villages. After the rains the operations were again started in October. Dr. S. H. Kamat, M.B.B.S., D.Hy., was selected to be in charge of the operations and he resumed duty on the 2nd November 1936. Three S.M.S. officers were appointed to be in charge of the squads. In all 16 villages were treated with Cyanogas in the talukas of Gadag, Mundargi, Ron and Hubli of Dharwar district. 97,640 rat holes in 7,366 houses were fumigated. After fumigation the houses were baited. 55,412 baits were laid, out of which 24,118 were consumed and 1,091 dead rats were found. As the conditions for the fumigation of the whole houses were not favourable only burrows were treated. Similar operations were also carried out in Sholapur, Pandharpur and Karwar towns by the Municipalities. Calcid operations were carried out in the villages of Borsad taluka in Kaira district under Government control during the months of January and February, and November and December 1936. 18,549 rat holes in 3,042 houses in 12 villages were fumigated. The number of rats killed during the operations was 4,595.

Inoculations.—The total number of persons inoculated during the year under report was 41,738 as compared with 113,418 in 1935. These were performed by Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries and private practitioners. The number of inoculations performed in the districts was Sholapur 15,044, Dharwar 10,269, Satara 5,627, Kanara 2,999, Bijapur 1,587, Belgaum 1,584, Kaira 4,559 and Bombay City 169. Owing to low incidence of plague, the grants made by Government were expended mainly on inter epidemic measures; Rs. 7,507 were spent on Cyanide fumigation and baiting. Plague vaccine worth Rs. 180 was purchased and kept in the Director of Public Health's office as an emergent stock.

The number of inoculations during the year is small due to less prevalence of plague. The following table shows the number of inoculations performed during the last few years and its ratio to the number of plague deaths :—

Year.	Number of attacks of plague.	Number of deaths from plague.	Number of inoculations.	Number of doses of plague vaccine issued within the Presidency.	Ratio of inoculations to number of deaths.
1928 ..	19,583	13,563	132,340	255,789	9·7 to 1
1929 ..	27,850	18,014	295,544	347,920	16·4 to 1
1930 ..	7,796	5,026	109,400	123,206	21·7 to 1
1931 ..	5,481	3,506	74,288	107,333	21·2 to 1
1932 ..	21,861	14,446	246,146	272,510	17·1 to 1
1933 ..	35,664	24,560	559,723	597,946	22·8 to 1
1934 ..	20,020	13,307	276,375	299,208	20·8 to 1
1935 ..	4,070	2,453	113,418	113,567	35·7 to 1
1936 ..	875	578	41,738	61,678	72·2 to 1

The vaccine used in the Presidency is prepared by the Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay, and is found to be quite satisfactory. Inquiries made regarding 677 plague cases in the Southern Registration District showed that 606 cases were among uninoculated while only 71 were among the inoculated. The case mortality rate among the former was reported to be 57 per 100 cases while in the latter it was 43 per 100 cases.

Influenza.

87. There were 155 deaths from Influenza during the year as against 169 in 1935. Bombay City recorded 70 deaths against 71 in the preceding year.

88. *Deaths from Influenza in previous years.*—The following table shows the number of deaths from Influenza since its appearance :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1918	859,021	1928	183
1919	38,778	1929	268
1920	16,138	1930	177
1921	3,342	1931	235
1922	1,094	1932	165
1923	954	1933	201
1924	489	1934	315
1925	162	1935	169
1926	342	1936	155
1927	253		

The disease now prevalent is only of a mild type as compared with the early years of its introduction.

89. *Brief history of Influenza outbreak in the Registration Districts and Collectorates.*—The Central Registration District recorded 64 deaths, the Southern Registration District 13 and the Northern Registration District 8. Of the 64 deaths recorded in the Central Registration District, 46 occurred in rural areas viz., Bombay Suburban District 20, Nasik 10, Kolaba 9, Poona 5, Ahmednagar 1 and Ratnagiri 1. The remaining 18 occurred in the town circles, i.e. Panvel 6, Poona City 4, Bandra 3, Poona and Kirkee Cantonments 2 each, and Ahmednagar Cantonment 1. In the Southern Registration District, 8 deaths were recorded in rural areas and the remaining 5 in urban areas. Among the latter, 4 cases were reported from Sholapur town and 1 from Hubli town. The influenza deaths in the Northern Registration District occurred in the towns of Surat (3), Bulsar (2) and Broach (1) and in the rural area of Halol taluka (1) as shown against each.

In Bombay city the disease was mainly of a mild respiratory type. No special measures were thought to be necessary. The patients were however advised to avail themselves of the medical relief offered at the Municipal Dispensaries and Hospitals. The highest number of deaths (12) was recorded in the month of July.

CHAPTER V.

Fairs and Festivals.

90. *Pandharpur.*—The chief day of the Ashadhi Fair fell on 30th June 1936. The total number of pilgrims that attended the fair was 91,267 as against 176,897 in 1935. The amount of tax collected was Rs. 20,897 and there were about 7,679 exemptions. The low record of attendance was due to the prevalence of cholera at Pandharpur and surrounding villages. Cholera had broken out at Pandharpur on 31st May 1936, i.e. about a month before the principal day of the fair. It was also prevalent round about Pandharpur and in the neighbouring States.

Similarly most of the halting places of the Palkhis were also infected. On the recommendation of this Department supported by the Commissioner, C. D., Government issued a notification on 20th June 1936 applying the Epidemic Diseases Act to Pandharpur and ordered that persons who did not produce satisfactory evidence of having been inoculated against cholera within the preceding three months should be prohibited from entering the municipal limits of Pandharpur during the period of the fair. Steps were immediately taken for arranging mass inoculation. Licentiates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and medical students were posted on duty at the different Nakas for the purpose of inoculation and inspection. Arrangements for the inoculation of the intending pilgrims were also made at Kurduwadi, Miraj and Pandharpur Railway Stations in consultation with the railway authorities. As regards the followers of Palkhis who form the bulk of the visitors to Pandharpur during Ashadhi Fair, inoculators were appointed to accompany the Palkhis, as soon as they entered Sholapur District and to inoculate the followers at every halt. In addition to the Medical Officers appointed every year at Government cost to accompany the three Palkhis, viz. Shri Nivrittinath, Shri Dnyaneshwar and Shri Tukaram, three more Medical Officers were appointed to accompany Laxmi Narayan, Sopandeo and Muktabai Ram Palkhis. Thus every Palkhi was accompanied by an inoculator as soon as it entered Sholapur District and six of these Palkhis passing through other infected districts were accompanied by medical officers even before entering Sholapur District. The response of the pilgrims was so good that out of 91,267 pilgrims who visited Pandharpur, 84,780 were inoculated by the staff appointed for the purpose ; the majority of the remaining 6,487 arrived with certificates of previous inoculations. Besides 11,752 permanent residents of the town, out of a total population 29,460 souls were inoculated. As regards ts effect in preventing the spread of the disease from the Pilgrim Centre, statistics were very carefully collected through the Revenue authorities and the information received showed that in all 17 cases of cholera among the returning pilgrims occurred in ten towns and villages in the different districts of the Presidency and the Central Provinces but of these eight occurred in the adjacent villages and nine occurred in distant towns and villages. It is also to be noted that out of these 17 persons, 8 were not inoculated.

The total number of Palkhis that arrived at Pandharpur was 20 as against 23 of the last year. All the Palkhis arrived at Wakhari, the last camp before entering Pandharpur, on the evening of 29th June 1936. Arrangements were made by the G. I. P. Railway for pilgrims arriving at Kurduwadi station. The Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, made the usual sanitary and medical arrangements at Kurduwadi village.

Arrangements at Wakhari.—The followers of the Palkhis were supplied with alumed and permanganated water. Shallow trenches were also provided. The conservancy arrangements were looked after by the Sanitary Inspector, Pandharpur Municipality. An emergency hospital with necessary staff and equipment was opened as usual.

Arrangements at Pandharpur.—The usual medical arrangements were ready well before the pilgrims began to arrive. Seven inoculators and 7 medical students were posted at the station for the medical inspection and inoculation of pilgrims. 18 inoculators and 19 medical students were on duty at the various Nakas.

Health of Pilgrims.—There were 46 admissions for cholera to the Hospital with 22 deaths. The persons admitted in the Hospital were detected either before entering the town or soon after their entry. The spread of infection was thus effectually prevented.

Temple Arrangements.—Darshan arrangements were satisfactory. There were 91,818 pilgrims who took Darshan as against 97,648 in 1935.

The principal day of the Kartiki festival at Alandi fell on the 9th December 1936. Similar restrictions as in the case of the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur were put on the pilgrims on account of prevalence of cholera in a number of villages in Poona District. The sanitary arrangements made were satisfactory. There were three imported cases of cholera all of which were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona. The principal fairs at Nasik and Trimbak were Nivritti in January, the Mahashivratra in February, the Ram Navami in April and the Kartiki in November 1936. The number of pilgrims during these " Parvanis " varied considerably ranging from about 2,000 during the Kartiki fair to 25,000 during the Nivritti fair. The sanitary arrangements made at these fairs at Nasik and Trimbak were adequate and there was no outbreak of any epidemic disease. Saundatti-Yellamma Fair (January, February, March and December) in the Belgaum District and Gokarn (February) in the Kanara District are the fairs to which people from all parts of the Presidency and India are drawn. The total number of pilgrims attending the fairs is about 20,000 to 50,000 at the Yellamma fair and about 20,000 at Gokarn. The fair at Yamnur was held in March 1936 and attracted about 50,000 pilgrims. The fairs at Shingnapur (March-April 1936) and Shirala (April 1936) were prohibited by the District Magistrate owing to scarcity of water while that at Ashta (June 1936) on account of prevalence of cholera at the place. The festival at Shukaltirth in Broach taluka was held on 28th November 1936 at which about 75,000 pilgrims had gathered. The Kartiki Punem fair at Vautha in Dholka taluka was held on 26th to 28th November 1936 attracting about 80,000 people. Manekthari Punem fair at Dakore came off on 29th October 1936 the attendance being about 55,946 against 64,000 in 1935. An important fair was held at Bhadbhut in Broach District from 18th August to 15th September 1936. This fair occurs at an interval varying from 19 to 27 years, when *Bhadrapada* becomes the intercalary month of the Hindu year. The last fair was held in 1917. 94,140 pilgrims on an average of 3,246 per day attended the fair. No cholera or any other epidemic disease broke out during or after the fair. The sanitary arrangements were planned and supervised by the Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District.

CHAPTER VI.

URBAN SANITATION.

91. *Classification of Municipalities.*—There are 130 Municipalities in the Presidency; of these excluding the Bombay Municipality, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Broach, Surat, Thana, Bandra, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Bhusaval, Amalner, Chalisgaon, Dhulia, Nasik, Poona City, Poona Suburban, Lonavla, Satara, Sholapur, Pandharpur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag-Betgeri, Barsi and Ratnagiri are Borough Municipalities; Viramgaum, Godhra, Bagalkot, Malegaon, Yeola and Guledgud are City Municipalities and the rest are District Municipalities. Population of these Municipal towns varies from 114 to 382,757.

92. *Number of Medical Officers of Health.*—During the year under report Medical Officers of Health having British D. P. H. were employed in Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, Sholapur, Pandharpur and Nasik. The Ahmedabad Municipality maintains a fully qualified Deputy Health Officer. Health Officers holding the medical degree of the Bombay University in addition to the Sanitary Inspector's certificate and the B.Hy. (Bombay) were employed at Broach, Bandra and Ahmednagar. Bijapur employed a Health Officer holding the medical degree of the Bombay University plus Junior Health Officers' Examination certificate. Jalgaon, Dhulia and Kurla had Health Officers possessing the diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Junior Health Officers' Examination certificate while Dakore employed a Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons holding Sanitary Inspector's certificate.

93. *Number of Sanitary Inspectors.*—Ninety qualified Sanitary Inspectors were employed in 44 towns. Ahmedabad 15, Poona 9, Sholapur 8, Surat 6, Hubli 3, and Ahmednagar, Broach, Belgaum, Bijapur, Barsi, Dhulia, Gadag, Nasik, Pandharpur and Bandra 2 each, and the following had one each: Rander, Bulsar, Godhra, Viramgaon, Dholka, Amalner, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Bagalkot, Nandurbar, Thana, Malegaon, Manmad, Trimbak, Ghatkopar, Igatpuri, Kalyan, Poona Suburban, Kurla, Mahableshwar, Saundatti, Dharwar, Ranebennur, Haliyal, Satara, Panchgani, Dohad and Jalgaon.

94. *Municipal Sanitary Works.*—The total population of all Municipalities excluding Bombay is 2,637,204. Their total income excluding opening balance for the year was Rs. 1,88,62,550 of which Rs. 1,45,80,356 or 77·30 per cent. was raised by taxation, giving an incidence per head of population of Rs. 5-8-10. Taxation varied between Rs. 16-14-3 in Alandi and Re. 0-3-9 in the Municipality of Betawad in West Khandesh District. These figures include a special conservancy cess in the case of many municipalities.

The incidence of municipal income and taxation per head of population in the larger municipalities is as follows :—

	Income.	Taxation.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	27	22
Ahmedabad	11	10
Poona	11	8
Surat	7	6
Sholapur	7	6

During the year complete sanitary surveys of 7 towns were made and in addition 30 towns were visited for special inspection or reports. Advice was given in all these and in numerous other cases in matters of water supply, conservancy, prevention or spread of disease and in measures of a more general nature. Action was taken by many of the municipalities on the suggestions of the Assistant Directors of Public Health of which the following is a brief summary :—Kapadvanj, Godhra, Jalgaon, Nipani and Sangola constructed new latrines. Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Parola, Erandol, Nandurbar, Saundatti, Hubli, Gadag, Ranebennur, Bijapur and Bagalkot constructed and repaired gutters. Chopda, Belgaum, Pandharpur and Bhusawal constructed surface drains. Sholapur spent Rs. 92,446 on drainage. Bulsar constructed an incinerator for burning refuse and purchased a motor lorry for removal of sullage. The whole drainage scheme is being extended at Amalner. Ahmedabad has succeeded to a large extent in the efforts for the abolition of sand and hand cleansed panch privies. Chalisgaon and Dhulia introduced fly traps. The Nasik system of trenching night soil has been adopted by Surat, Bulsar, Broach, Dakor, Nadiad, Godhra, Erandol, Chalisgaon, Jalgaon, Chopda, Parola, Nandurbar, Dhulia and Shahada Municipalities. This system has proved a great success in Jalgaon, Dhulia, Shahada and Nadiad where the Municipalities realized Rs. 1,361, 1,577, 1,500 and 870 respectively. Barsi has begun to prepare manure by the composting system.

95. *Expenditure on Public Health in Municipalities.*—The expenditure on public health measures came to Rs. 3-7-3 approximately per head of population in Ahmedabad City and averaged about Rs. 2-2-1 for all the remaining Municipalities.

96. *Municipal Water Supplies.*—The Municipal water supplies at Ahmedabad, Surat, Kapadvanj, Dhulia, Nandurbar, Bijapur, Hubli, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur were regularly sterilized and generally maintained their standard of purity. Improvements to drainage works at Ahmedabad, Amalner, Dhulia, Kapadvanj, Nandurbar and Surat were carried out during the year.

97. *Infectious Diseases Hospitals.*—The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona, admitted 385 patients of which 82 died. The largest number of admissions for any single disease was 60 on account of tetanus. There was one case each of septicæmia, urticaria, tonsillitis, melancholia, pemphigus, encephalitis, eczema, impetigo, cellulitis, lymphangitis and scabies.

An Infectious Diseases Hospital was opened at Pandharpur at the time of the Ashadhi Fair which was held from 24th June to 4th July 1936. Forty-six cases of cholera were admitted of which 22 died.

CHAPTER VII.

Rural Sanitation.

98. *District Health Officers.*—No new District Health Officers were appointed during the year. Only two Districts, *i.e.*, Satara and Dharwar, have District Health Officers.

99. *Land acquisition in villages for relieving overcrowding.*—Progress in this direction may be summarised as under :—

Dharwar.—Five acres and 27 gunthas of land were acquired for the extension of the village site at Hosritti in Karajgi Taluka.

100. *Village Water Supply.*—Government placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Divisions the following grants for distribution among the District Local Boards of the Presidency for improvement of village water supply :—

	Rs.
Northern Division	36,000
Central Division	17,000
Southern Division	22,000
Total ..	75,000

These grants were supplemented by allotments from local funds and popular contributions and were expended on constructing wells, tanks, troughs and cisterns, in repairing old wells and in boring operations.

Four hundred and nineteen draw-wells were constructed during the year. 234 step-wells were converted into draw-wells.

101. *District and Taluka Local Boards.*—The aggregate income of 20 District Local Boards and 159 Taluka Local Boards amounted to Rs. 1,60,83,429. Income and Taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-2-6 and Re. 0-4-8 respectively against Rs. 1-1-9 and Re. 0-4-9. A total sum of Rs. 17,88,273 was spent by the Boards on communications while Rs. 6,95,217 were spent under the head of Public Health Works.

Government placed at the disposal of the Commissioners the following grants for distribution among District Local Boards of the Presidency.

These grants are intended to be utilized primarily for expenditure for roads and buildings :—

	Rs.
Northern Division	2,24,100
Central Division	3,49,000
Southern Division	2,22,900

102. *Village Sanitary Boards.*—The Sanitary Board at Siddapur in Kanara District did usual conservancy work during the year.

103. *Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats.*—During the year six hundred and fifty-one Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats were reported to be functioning. The Assistant Directors of Public Health during their tours inspected sanitary arrangements of the villages where Committees and Panchayats existed and their recommendations were forwarded to the Revenue Officers. Examples of useful work done by Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats are given below :—

Hendrum Prakasha, Sasi Bajray, Sapa, Eroo, Jalalpore, Shirur and Kaladgi improved conservancy. New roads were constructed by Kusumba. Varangaon, Pachora, Songir, Puranpada, Kasare, Pimpalner, Koparli, Shirol and Chadechan constructed trench latrines. Samrod, Degam, Bhadkodra, Bavla, Matar, Nayka, Mishrikoti, Shirguppi, Mulgund and Kalghatgi repaired wells and tanks. Olpad, Nasirabad, Varangaon, Puranpada, Shirud, Nardana, Nawapur and Tadas constructed and repaired gutters. Mandal constructed bore hole latrines.

CHAPTER VIII.

Malaria.

104. *Incidence.*—During the year 27,307 deaths from Malaria were recorded against 29,046 in 1935. The death-rate from Malaria for the Presidency was 1·52 as against 1·61 in the previous year. The urban and rural death-rates were ·48 and 1·78 as compared with ·50 and 1·89 in the previous year.

105. *Deaths from Malaria in the Presidency.*—The Central Registration District recorded the largest number of deaths 16,974, the Southern 5,994 and the Northern 4,250. Bombay City recorded 89 deaths against 96 in 1935.

106. *Deaths from Malaria in Collectorates.*—The larger number of deaths from Malaria recorded in the Collectorates was in Nasik 6,725, Poona 4,074, Thana 2,943, Ahmednagar 2,215, West Khandesh 2,015, Dharwar 1,986 and Kanara 1,028. The ratios of death per 1,000 population are also in the same order except for Kanara and West Khandesh which on account of smaller population record higher ratios than Ahmednagar.

107. *Relation of Deaths from Malaria to deaths from Fevers.*—During the year under report 1,61,150 deaths from Fevers were recorded out of which 27,307 were attributed to Malaria, the percentage of deaths from Malaria to those from Fevers was 17 as compared with 16 in 1935.

108. *Seasonal mortality of Malaria.*—The highest number of deaths from Malaria (3,396) was recorded in the month of December and the lowest (1,441) in June from which month a progressive increase is noticeable, the peak being reached in December. The downward curve from December to June is also progressive. During the first period 13,076 deaths occurred and during the latter the number of deaths was 7,059.

109. *Deaths from Malaria in urban and rural areas.*—High death-rates from Malaria in urban areas were recorded in the towns of Poona City (3·26), Bhiwandi (3·01), Trimbak (2·31), Ahmednagar Cantonment (2·15), Poona Suburban (1·98), Dakore (1·88), Nasik (1·87), Karwar (1·74), Ilkal (1·61) and Malegaon (1·54) and in rural areas in the districts of Nasik (7·56), Poona (3·85), Thana (3·78), West Khandesh (2·36), Kanara (2·75), Ahmednagar (2·36) and Dharwar (2·11).

110. *Anti-malaria measures and touring Medical Officers on Malaria duty.*—For the Malaria season 42 Subordinate Medical Service Officers were appointed by the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay to visit the villages in the most malarious parts of the Presidency and to treat cases of fevers found in them. Their services were also utilized in emergencies in cholera outbreaks to carry out inoculation and other anti-epidemic measures in their areas. They visited 4,503 villages, treated 67,179 persons for malaria and 28,586 for other diseases and examined 94,643 children for enlarged spleens out of which 32,291 were found to have enlarged spleen (34 per cent.). The Assistant Directors of Public Health also visited the malarious parts in their charge for investigations and suggested measures. Spleen census was taken by them in several villages. They also issued instructions to the special Medical Officers appointed on anti-malarial duty from time to time and laid down the line of work to be followed by them.

In the Central Registration District 1,44,700, five-grain tablets and 1,18,100 two-grain tablets were distributed free by the special Medical Officers and the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination. The Medical Officers in charge of the Municipal Dispensaries in Poona City treated 13,940 malaria patients during the year. The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary of the Yeravda Industrial School, examined 215 inmates of the school and members of the staff for malaria and found 27 of them with enlarged spleen. Seventeen Medical Officers were appointed on anti-malaria duty in the six districts of the Central Registration District for varying periods during the year.

In the Southern Registration District 3,84,050 five-grain and 3,24,700 two-grain quinine tablets were supplied to different agencies for free distribution. Also 1,20,000 tablets of five grains and 20,000 tablets of two grains and 48,000 tablets of five grains and 36,000 of two grains

respectively were supplied to the Medical Officers of Health of the District Local Boards, Dharwar and Satara. 1,06,200 tablets of five grains and 4,800 of two grains were issued by the District Local Board, Dharwar, for free distribution. The District School Boards of Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara and Sholapur Districts were supplied with 89,100 five-grain and 1,24,300 two-grain tablets for free distribution among school-going children. Fourteen Medical Officers were appointed on anti-malaria duty in different districts in this Registration District. The stock of quinine with the village officers was replenished by the vaccinators whenever necessary. This work was also inspected by the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination. In Southern Registration District surface drains were constructed in thirteen different towns to avoid stagnation of water and formation of breeding places of mosquitoes. In Sholapur town oiling of pools of water and unused wells every 12 days and removal of vegetation in tanks where the water level goes down are regularly attended to. Gambusia fish are introduced in the tanks.

In Northern Registration District 1,62,500 five-grain tablets and 1,59,400 two-grain tablets of quinine were distributed free by the Medical Officers and the vaccination staff. Besides, the Revenue authorities, District Local Boards and Red Cross Societies were supplied with 67,464 five-grain and 5,13,839 two-grain tablets for distribution. The special malaria staff consisting of 13 malaria Inspectors and 26 coolies engaged by the Ahmedabad City Municipality in 1935 continued to work till 20th April 1936. They effectively dealt with the breeding places in the city. 1,645 gallons of phenyle, 8,000 gallons of pesterine and 210 gallons and 5 lbs. of malarial were used for larvæcide and general disinfection purposes. Eleven special Medical Officers were appointed by Government in Northern Registration District for anti-malaria duty in the different districts.

111. *Distribution of quinine.*—During the period under report Government sanctioned (1) Rs. 16,000 for free distribution, (2) Rs. 18,000 for sale in Post Offices and (3) Rs. 3,000 for sale of quinine hydrochloride treatments for the Presidency excluding Sind, to which a lump supply worth Rs. 22,037 was made through the Director of Health and Prison Services, Karachi.

Under the first grant increased by additional grant, Rs. 25,800 were spent on purchase and manufacture of quinine tablets for free distribution. Quinine worth Rs. 22,880 was distributed free to the public through Revenue and other officials and the Administrative Officers of District School Boards. Some of this quinine was also distributed by the Assistant Directors of Public Health, Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination and selected vaccinators. Under the second grant increased by an additional grant, Rs. 24,300 were spent in supplying quinine tablets for sale at Post Offices and to certain officials and institutions on payment. The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, credited a total amount of Rs. 27,500, realised from the sale during 1936-37 and collection of arrears for previous years, into Government Treasuries. Under

the third grant increased by an additional grant, Rs. 4,050 were spent in preparing and supplying quinine hydrochloride tablets in the form of treatments. The amount realised by sale of treatments including arrears amounted to Rs. 6,834.

The distribution of free quinine through School Boards and through Assistant Directors of Public Health and Collectors by districts was as under :—

Serial No.	District.	School Boards.	Assistant Directors and Collectors.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	East Khandesh	..	239	
2	West Khandesh	197	229	
3	Surat	..	251	
4	Broach and Panch Mahals ..	197	575	
5	Kaira	149	783	
6	Ahmedabad	143	2,956	Includes supply to Assistant Director for his Registration District.
7	Ahmednagar	219	98	
8	Poona	614	2,988	Includes supply to Assistant Director for his Registration District.
9	Nasik	88	668	
10	Thana	438	249	
11	Bombay Suburban	13	33	
12	Kolaba	219	76	
13	Ratnagiri	..	93	
14	Belgaum	..	5,684	Includes supply to Assistant Director for his Registration District.
15	Dharwar	800	2,063	
16	Bijapur	29	397	
17	Kanara	680	948	
18	Sholapur	36	115	
19	Satara	..	613	
	Total for the Presidency ..	3,822	19,058	

Besides this, out of the 4,000 lbs. of quinine sulphate powder received from the Government of India as a free gift in December 1935, 730 lbs. were allotted to the separated Province of Sind ; the balance of 3,270 lbs. left for the Presidency was proposed to be distributed during a period of 5 years from 1936-37 at the rate of 650 lbs. per year approximately. 659 lbs. of this quinine was actually distributed through Collectors and Assistant Directors in addition to the normal stock, during the period under report, quantities being allotted to each district according to population and severity of malaria therein.

112. *Special enquiries and investigations.*—The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, surveyed the Dharwar Agricultural Farm and a scheme was drawn up to fight malaria which was prevalent in the area. The proposals are receiving attention of the authorities. In Northern Registration District the death returns of Jambusar town showed a large percentage of malaria deaths. The Assistant Director investigated the matter and suggested anti-malaria measures including filling up of breeding places which were followed by the Municipality. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, inspected the anti-malaria measures being carried out at the Naupada Mental Hospital at Thana and made the necessary suggestions.

CHAPTER IX.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

113. *The Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association.*—There are 15 District Branches of the Association in the Presidency. Out of these, ten branches trained 783 village dais. Only one meeting of the Executive Committee was held and the question of amalgamation of all local committees in the Districts and co-ordination of the work in maternity, child welfare and health with the co-operation of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council, Bombay, was considered and it was resolved that the mofussil branches of the Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association be informed of the proposed scheme and requested to state what they could do in this connection. A standard for the primary training of practising village dais was also fixed in this meeting. It was also resolved by the Executive Committee to make further grants for the development of work of the District Branches, should they expand their work of training village dais.

In Belgaum District ten dais, in Bijapur District one, in Kanara District five, and in Satara District ten were trained in the Civil Hospitals. The Infant Welfare Centre at Belgaum held 40 classes for dais with a total attendance of 210. The Maternity and Infant Welfare Association trained 32 dais out of whom 19 passed. The Medical Officer of Health, District Local Board, Satara, held 9 classes for training village dais at which 607 dais attended. The nurse and midwife entertained by the Board visited 29 villages in Khatav Taluka, trained 36 practising

dais and supervised the work of 11 practising dais in other six villages visited by her.

114. *The Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association.*—The Association helped 166 centres during the year under report. Out of these, 118 centres took advantage of the Association's Cinema Unit and arranged a programme of lectures and cinema demonstrations. Two centres were supplied with cinema films only. Full set of exhibits, cinema and magic lantern units in charge of trained workers were sent to 13 Health Exhibitions including the Devgad Taluka Agricultural Show and Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition held at Faizpur. On behalf of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Welfare Fund, the Association organized 13 cinema shows at their welfare centres on the Line. 17 cinema shows in the Karnatak Division, 32 in Ratnagiri District and 33 magic lantern lectures at 14 centres were arranged. Abstracts of reports received by the Honorary Secretary of the Association from all these centres showed that about 456,220 persons of all castes and creeds attended the functions, 10,500 health leaflets were distributed and 1,041 reels of cinema films on public health and child welfare topic were projected. The Association is continuing its research work on cheap balanced diets.

115. *The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society.*—During the year under report, 2,896 women were sent for confinement by the Society's nurses to maternity institutions other than the Homes maintained by the Society. The number of expectant mothers admitted in all centres was 3,247 and the total attendance of expectant mothers to ante-natal clinics 23,747. The Society's nurses visited 8,924 new expectant mothers at their homes. This work is carried out in Bombay City. The share of the Society in this work for the Presidency excluding Bombay City is represented by a grant of about Rs. 8,000 given to the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council. As remarked in the Report for 1934, this is totally inadequate as it is in the mofussil that the real necessity for maternity and infant welfare lies and not in the city, where it can very well be left to the care of the Municipality.

116. *The Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council.*—The Council helped or started 25 Mofussil Centres in nine Districts of the Presidency and brought about co-ordination of work between different agencies doing identical work in those areas. Midwives from four Mofussil Centres were trained in the "Welfare Workers Course" arranged by the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society at the request of the Council. The Honorary Adviser of the Council inspected 25 centres and his reports were sent to the respective centres for information and necessary action. The Council gave away Rs. 17,141 as grants to mofussil centres for maternity and child welfare work. The total number of cases new and old that were helped or advised by the centres is as follows—

Infants for clinic 23,895, infants for milk 69,927, toddlers for clinic 27,462, expectant mothers for clinic 5,369, cases delivered by centres' nurses at patient's house 288 and post-natal cases for clinic 1,530.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, C. R. D., inspected maternity and child welfare centres at Sirur, Tarapur and Gholwad during the year under report and forwarded his inspection reports in the authorities concerned for necessary action. The midwife in charge of the maternity and child welfare centre at Sirur appeared to be well up in her work and the Medical Officer I/C of the dispensary very active and energetic in developing the centre. He had about ten women under training and hoped to have a regular system whereby practising dais would be encouraged to call in the midwife to their cases to demonstrate to them and train them in safer methods of midwifery.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, S. R. D., visited the child welfare centre at Nipani in Belgaum District.

CHAPTER X.

117. *School Hygiene and Medical Inspection of school children.*—The scheme of medical inspection of schools remains in abeyance. Schools were visited from time to time during the course of their visits for vaccination work by vaccinators or inspection thereof by the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination. Besides, the Inspectors took opportunities to give instructions to the school children on personal cleanliness, school hygiene, cholera, plague, vaccination and protection afforded by it against smallpox. 99 schools were visited by the Inspectors during the year. The Arogya Mandal at Dhulia conducted medical inspection of 693 children in 5 Municipal schools through four of its medical members.

Instruction in health and hygiene is imparted in Primary schools mainly through the lessons on those subjects contained in the Vernacular Readers. In Vernacular Standard VII of Boys' schools, Physiology and Hygiene are the subjects of the course prescribed for that standard, and at the Vernacular Final Examination half of the question paper on Hygiene and Elementary Science is related to these subjects. In the standards for Vernacular Girls' schools, Hygiene has been included as one of the regular subjects of instruction. In the course of Studies in Primary Training Institutions for Men, the subjects of "Hygiene and Physiology" and "General Hygiene" have been prescribed for the Second year class, while in the Training Institutions for Women, "Physiology" and "Hygiene" have been prescribed for the First year class and "Domestic Science" for the second year class. Equipped with the knowledge of these subjects teachers do pay attention to children's cleanliness, correct sitting posture, proper holding of books, etc. Care is also generally taken by the school authorities to see that the school houses are, as far as possible, well lighted and ventilated.

Propaganda work in School Hygiene is done by way of lectures, demonstrations and Magic lantern slides. The Visual Instruction branch of the Educational Department also demonstrates occasionally in rural areas the principles of cleanliness and sanitation. Of the various topics

dealt with in these illustrated lectures, the subject of health and hygiene forms an important part. Government Inspecting Officers and Supervisors of School Boards also deliver lectures with the aid of the magic lantern on health and hygiene for the benefit of school children and the general public.

CHAPTER XI.

Health Propaganda.

118. *Sanitary Associations.*—The work done by the different Sanitary Associations is as shown below :—

The Broach Sanitary Association in co-operation with the Broach branch of the Red Cross Society arranged 60 magic lantern lectures on consumption, malaria, plague, cholera, small-pox, maternity and child welfare, flies and sanitation, in the city and at the fairs at Bhadbhut and Shukaltirth and in other places. Two health shows in the city and two in the district at Bhadbhut and Shukaltirth fairs were held. 43 cinema shows on 15 subjects were arranged in different parts of the city. The Association started a child welfare centre from November 1936 at the Maternity Hospital near the Head Post Office. The village medical aid work was continued in 110 villages and 68,559 patients took advantage thereof. The services of the Medical Officer of the Association were given gratis to the District Local Board for treating cases, etc., at the dispensaries opened during the fairs at Shukaltirth and Bhadbhut in the District and he treated 51 and 1,388 cases respectively.

The Ahmedabad Sanitary Association.—The Association organized magic lantern shows in different localities of Ahmedabad city ; magic lantern demonstrations on plague at Nadiad, Anand, Broach, Surat, Bulsar, Borsad and Viramgaum ; and first aid classes for the benefit of the students of P. R. Training College for men. It co-operated with the Village Uplift Committees and arranged health exhibitions and magic lantern demonstrations on health, sanitation and child welfare in 13 villages of various talukas of Ahmedabad District. The Association forwarded to Ahmedabad Municipality 662 complaints of various kinds of nuisances made by the public to or detected by its Health Visitor and its Secretary.

The Arogya Mandal at Dhulia arranged six lectures for the benefit of school children on malaria, cleanliness of body, etc., and two magic lantern lectures on "infant and child welfare" and "duties of women" for the benefit of the women.

The Bombay Sanitary Association arranged lectures in hygiene to the occupants of the insanitary chawls in the city with the aid of magic lantern slides. The Health Visitor of the Association was deputed to do health propaganda in Public Institutions, High Schools and chawls in the city.

119. *Red Cross Society Branches.*—The District Branches of the Red Cross Society at Broach and Ahmedabad worked in full co-operation with the Sanitary Associations at Broach and Ahmedabad respectively. The District Branch at Broach gave medical relief such as free supply of eye-drop bottles, distribution of stock-mixtures and quinine tablets. It arranged Junior Red Cross Exhibition. Slides on school hygiene were shown to the school boys. The Health Visitor of the Ahmedabad Branch attended to 567 ante-natal and 1,061 post-natal cases, 5,285 infants and 2,226 toddlers.

The Red Cross Society branches in Belgaum and Bijapur carried on public health propaganda work. At the Belgaum Infant Welfare Centre under the Red Cross Society infants and toddlers were cared for ; the Committee also sanctioned funds for the training of one nurse. The classes for dais, and home nursing class were held by the Centre. Two travelling dispensaries one in Belgaum District and the other in Kanara District were also maintained. The Red Cross Maternity Ward and buildings in the Civil Hospital, Dharwar, were handed over to Government from 1st April 1936. There were 40 maternity cases in this ward from January to March. There are two child welfare centres in Bijapur, one maintained by the Bijapur Red Cross Branch and the other by the Bijapur Municipality at which baths were given to babies and infants were fed on milk, sago conjee and cod liver oil.

The maternity and child welfare work in Sholapur town was carried out by the Maternity and Infant Welfare Association, Sholapur. The number of women confined in different maternity homes was 1,588. The delivery cases attended outside by the staff were 75 and the confinements conducted by the trained dais were 684.

120. *Health and Baby Week.*—The Health and Baby Week movement continues to function satisfactorily in the Presidency. The Assistant Directors of Public Health helped in the work of organizing and gave lectures and demonstrations. The Broach Sanitary Association held two Baby Week and Health Exhibitions in Broach City in March and December 1936. 234 children including 93 from mill area were examined and 17 special and some consolation prizes were given to healthy babies. It also held such celebrations at four village medical aid centres of the District at Pahaj, Bua, Katpore and Palej and arranged health exhibition at Bhadbhut and Shukaltirth fairs. The Sanitary Association, Ahmedabad, celebrated Baby and Health Week in Ahmedabad City in March and also organized a health conference when lectures on maternity, food and vitamins, malaria, tuberculosis, prevention of blindness and advice to mothers were given. Baby Weeks were also celebrated at Surat, Dhulia, Prantij, Umreth, Sindgi, Hungund, Hubli and Gadag. Health Week was observed in 90 per cent. of the villages in Sholapur District during the Navaratra festival when gutters were repaired, houses were cleaned and trees were planted.

121. *Village Improvement Scheme.*—Village uplift work is being done under the auspices of the District Village Improvement Committees which are functioning in all the Districts. The Assistant Directors

of Public Health attended meetings of these Committees and helped them with their advice. The assistant Director of Public Health, Southern R. D., Belgaum, visited seven villages and demonstrated construction of bore-hole latrines with earth auger, tight heap method of storing manure and fly destruction with fly trap and preparation and use of fly paper. The Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination during the course of their tours delivered lectures to the villagers on general sanitation, personal hygiene, etc. The Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, Sholapur and Belgaum Districts, gave lectures to the village improvement classes at Sholapur and Arbhavi respectively on various health subjects, while the Inspector, Nasik, S. D., gave demonstrations in 15 villages on cholera, small-pox and malaria. The vaccinators as usual impressed upon the villagers the necessity of getting their children vaccinated. The following is a resume of the improvement work in villages in different districts during the year :—

Ahmedabad.—Two trained nurses were engaged for the purpose of training village dais in the elementary principles of midwifery. Baby shows, agricultural and sanitary exhibitions and magic lantern shows on rural uplift and other subjects were held in several villages. First aid classes were held by Medical Officers in the district and successful candidates were awarded certificates by the Civil Surgeon. An all round improvement in sanitation and general cleanliness was made in Visalpur in South Daskroi Taluka and Chaloda in Dholka Taluka.

Broach and Panch Mahals.—The construction of manure pits was taken up extensively in villages of Dohad Taluka and Jhalod Mahal. Cactus has been destroyed throughout the Broach Sub-Division by means of cochineal insects. As a result of the propaganda carried on by the Secretary, District Executive Committee as well as the Medical Officer of the Broach Sanitary Association and the Red Cross Society, efforts were made in many villages to keep houses and their surroundings clean. The Village Co mittees of Tralsa, Sitpone, Karmad, Kalak, Vora-Samni, Nadiad and Kavi employed Bhangis for sweeping streets. Pits and puddles near public wells were filled up in several villages and overhanging branches cut.

Surat.—The villages selected for village improvement work made regular efforts to keep their roads clean and well swept and to remove manure heaps away from human dwellings. Pits and puddles around the wells were filled in in many villages. The Chikli Taluka Committee provided Rs. 75 for giving dust bins to the selected villages. It organized first aid classes at 3 centres in the Taluka. Much has been done in the way of destroying prickly pear in the village sites and along the roads specially in Olpad Taluka. Six earth augers were purchased and given in different talukas to popularise bore-hole latrines. The District Committee has sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for supply of lamps and lamp posts to selected 35 villages. It has also arranged to appoint a qualified midwife for 2 months to train village dais in 2 talukas at present as an experimental measure and to give one month's training

to village dais at the maternity homes at Surat, Navsari and Bulsar according to their convenience.

Kaira.—77 village committees have been formed. Manure pits of improved type have been constructed in three villages of Matar Taluka and one of Anand Taluka. Prickly pear was totally destroyed by cochineal insects in some villages of Anand and Matar Talukas. Table dispensaries were opened at 15 villages. The villagers of Uttarsanda have collected money for constructing a dispensary at their village. Trench latrines have been constructed at Lambhwel, Traj and Dabhasi villages. Classes for training village dais were opened at Borsad, Anand, Nadiad, and Kapadvanj. The village uplift van visited 50 central villages in the district during the year when people including women from neighbouring villages came in large numbers to witness the exhibits and shows which were accompanied by instructive lectures.

East Khandesh.—Diwali cleaning campaign was specially observed in many villages by whitewashing houses and removing manure heaps. Dispensaries one each at Mhaswad and Fatepur villages were opened and Medical Officers were appointed to give help to the surrounding villages. Two trench latrines in Ambada village of Chopda Taluka and one in Kolpimpri of Parola Taluka were constructed. Manure pits of regular size have been provided in the latter village. An arrangement to fix one moveable trench latrine at Paldhi was made.

West Khandesh.—40 centres were selected and special efforts were made to induce villagers to adopt well recognised methods of sanitation. The removal of manure heaps from gaothan sites and the storage of manure in pits was the first item taken in hand. Pucca gutters have been constructed to drain away sullage and storm water in 5 villages of Dhulia Taluka, 2 villages in Sindkheda Taluka, 2 in Sakri Taluka and one in each of the talukas of Taloda, Shahada and Nawapur and 3 in Shirpur Taluka. The spirit of uplift has led the villagers of Ahilyapur of Shirpur Taluka to plan a water supply scheme towards which they have actually collected Rs. 2,500. Pucca latrines especially for women have been provided in 5 villages, trench latrines in 4 villages and bore-hole latrines in 2 villages. With the joint co-operation of the District Executive Committee of the Village Uplift Scheme and the District Local Board, i.e., by contribution of Rs. 3,000 by each, construction of wells in 7 villages and repairs to 2 wells have been taken up. The Village Panchayat of Kusumba collected a sum of Rs. 25, opened a child welfare centre and distributed milk to poor children for a period of 3 months.

Kolaba.—The District Executive Committee have taken in hand a scheme for the eradication of guinea-worm in Alibag Taluka. It consists of conversion of step wells into draw wells and education of the villagers. The Mamlatdar accordingly visited seven villages from which cases of guinea-worm were reported and drew up an estimate of expenses for the repairs to be done to the wells in question. Copies of the pamphlet on trench latrines published by Mr. G. B. Kane, B.Ag.,

were sent to the Mamlatdars for distribution to villagers. Cochineal insects were introduced in 15 villages. Roha, Karjat and Mahad Taluka Village Improvement Committees have taken up the work of distributing chlorogen and chlorinating wells. The villagers of Kusumble in Alibag Taluka have raised a fund and have purchased medical appliances required for every day use.

Ahmednagar.—There are 68 village committees in the District. The number of manure pits has considerably increased and they are becoming common features. This activity is particularly prominent in Sheogaon Taluka and Jamkhed and Pathardi Mahals. The most striking change in the District is the disappearance of prickly pear which has been destroyed by cochineal insects. In almost all selected villages soak-pits have been prepared for the disposal of waste water from private gutters. Guinea-worm is prevalent in the District in about 322 villages. The Village Improvement Committee is trying to prevent the spread of the disease by converting step wells into draw wells. The Civil Surgeon has been asked to formulate a scheme for the purpose for which Rs. 1,000 have been reserved. In Sheogaon Taluka instructions have been issued that persons suffering from guinea-worm should not go to the village well but should obtain water from other persons. Individual model trench latrines have been constructed at Jeur, Vadgaon-Pan and Chas. Bore-hole latrines were constructed at Chargaon, Bote, Chikhli, Dhandharphal, Nimaj, Chinchondi Gurav, Pargaon, Javale, etc. Trench latrines are being used in a number of villages.

Ratnagiri.—In Deogad Taluka, exhibition and cinema shows were arranged in co-operation with the Baby and Health Week Association, Bombay, at four important centres. Cinema shows were also held in Ratnagiri and Rajapur Talukas where films regarding fly-evils, malarial mosquitoes, rat evil, care of babies, care of expectant mothers and general sanitation were shown.

Poona.—Trench and pucca latrines have been constructed in 20 villages. Manure pits and manure heaps have been removed outside the gaothan in several villages. In about 20 villages gutters have been constructed along the sides of the village streets to drain off sullage and rain water. A few villages from each of the talukas and petas in the district were selected and cleaning campaigns were carried out vigorously during the Divali holidays. Step wells in 15 villages have been converted into draw wells. A Lady Health Visitor has been appointed at Mundhwa. Besides Mundhwa she visits Ghorpuri and Hadapsar weekly.

Thana.—In all the villages having Village Uplift Centres, rubbish is not allowed to accumulate by the road side. The Mamlatdar of Murbad had ordered all the Talathis to select 2 villages in each Saja for carrying out sanitary campaign and about 80 cases were filed under the District Police Act against the villagers who persistently allowed rubbish to accumulate and caused nuisance to the neighbours. The first aid class conducted by the Medical Officer, Murbad, under the auspices of the Bhagini Mandal is progressing well.

Nasik.—Manure pits have been taken out of the village in a number of villages. Prickly pear has been completely destroyed by cochineal insects. The Village Panchayats at Niphad, Ojhar, Lasalgaon, Pimpri and Palbhed in Niphad Taluka, and Niwane in Kalwan Taluka have newly constructed trench latrines. Similarly 5 trench latrines have been constructed in Malegaon Taluka and 4 in Nandgaon Taluka. A circular has been issued instructing Mamlatdars to induce people to make use of absorbent or soak pits. Propaganda by the aid of a magic lantern and meetings is general for which advantage is taken of the Jamabandis. Provision is made for training dais in elementary midwifery.

Bombay Suburban District.—A special feature of the year under report has been the introduction of a scheme of medical inspection of school children. In all 1,075 pupils were examined and medical reports issued to the parents or guardians of pupils. Three public bore wells were sunk and about sixteen bore wells were sunk for private individuals at cost price. The nurse and midwife attached to the Andheri Dispensary attended 46 maternity cases outside the dispensary.

Satara.—Clearance of rubbish and removal of manure pits outside the gaothan are now common features. In three villages of Satara Taluka 8 bore hole latrines were constructed. Similar latrines were constructed at Taliye in Koregaon Taluka. A maternity ward and children's welfare centre have been recently started at Yellur and the Dai-nurse attached to it takes periodical rounds in the surrounding villages and renders help to the expectant mothers. In Patan Taluka there are 88 trained Dais who render good help in the villages.

Sholapur.—Health Week was organized in November 1936 in all the villages in the district when streets were swept, houses cleaned, trees planted, roads and gutters constructed and repaired. Lantern lectures on epidemic diseases such as small-pox, cholera, plague, etc. were delivered in a number of villages in the District by the Secretary of the Village Improvement Committee and the Propaganda Officer, Pandharpur Division. Maternity Homes have been maintained at Kumbhari and Deogaon and they are growing popular.

Belgaum.—Eight earth augers have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 168 for excavating bore-hole latrines. A pneumatic tyred bullock cart is supplied to Mrs. Henderson of the Sankeshwar Mission for doing maternity and other work in villages. The cart is equipped with all necessary instruments. She visited 23 villages and attended to 5 maternity cases and 1,366 other cases. A tube well is constructed at Rumewadi (Khanapur). In many places watchmen are kept to prevent people entering tanks and step wells and polluting the water. The Civil Surgeon held meetings at almost all the taluka places with the object of pointing out to the public the urgent necessity of their co-operation and help in improving the health and sanitation of not only the taluka towns but also the villages in their talukas.

Dharwar.—About 147 manure heaps were removed away from the village sites. Trench latrines were constructed in three villages. A step well at Kurabgatti was converted into a draw well at a cost of Rs. 1,500. A similar well was likewise converted at Kalghatgi. Sources of drinking water in selected villages were regularly treated with potassium permanganate.

Kanara.—Clearance of rubbish is one of the first items which the villagers undertake to do as soon as village improvement committees are constituted. Some of the step wells in Haliyal Taluka have been converted into draw wells. Three dais received training at the Civil Hospital, Karwar. The Civil Surgeon has purchased necessary literature and materials worth about Rs. 270 from the St. John Ambulance Stores, Delhi, and lectures on First Aid will be arranged shortly at all Taluka and Mahal headquarters.

Bijapur.—In all 46 villages have been selected for village improvement work. Roadside gutters are being dug in 20 villages which have Sanitary and Panchayat Committees. Cesspools have been constructed in five villages. 938 manure pits have been constructed. One bore-hole latrine has been constructed at Indi with 30 seats for females. Trench latrines with compound walls for the use of women have been provided, one at Bagewadi and the other at Sirur in Bagalkot Taluka. The Red Cross touring medical officer delivers lectures to the villagers with the aid of magic lantern on various subjects. Mass propaganda is being undertaken against the defiling of water in tanks and wells. Arrangements have been made in 10 primary schools to give first aid and supply free medicine to poor cultivators. It is proposed to increase such centres as opportunities arise.

CHAPTER XII.

Public Health Administration.

122. The Public Health Department consists of the Director of Public Health as the Head of the Department and of five Assistant Directors of Public Health, 3 being in charge of Registration Districts and one each in charge of the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum and the Public Health Laboratory, Poona. The Assistant Directors of Public Health in charge Registration Districts in addition to public health duties are in charge of vaccination in British Territory, excluding the Bombay Municipality and the Cantonments. There are 25 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination and 341 Vaccinators, who constitute the subordinate staff.

123. *Selected districts.*—The system introduced in the year 1910 by which the control of vaccination in four districts of the Presidency is exercised by the Local Boards of those districts was continued throughout the year.

124. *Changes in the strength of the establishment.*—No change.

The Municipalities employed 14 Medical Officers of Health and 90 Sanitary Inspectors. So far only two District Local Boards have appointed District Medical Officers of Health. These Officers are subsidised by Government.

Appendix II-A and II-B of this report shows particulars of the Health Services in rural and urban areas, and particulars of maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors and trained midwives in urban and rural areas respectively.

Appendix II-C will show the annual income and expenditure of Institutions under the Public Health Department in the Presidency during the year 1936-37.

125. *Training of Sanitary Officers.*—There were 115 students on the class roll in Bombay of whom 106 together with 42 ex-students, making a total of 150, appeared for the examination. Out of this number, 65 passed and obtained certificates from the Royal Sanitary Institute. London. No prize was awarded as none passed the examination with distinction.

CHAPTER XIII.

Vaccination.

(This Chapter and all statistical tables connected therewith refer to the period from 1st April 1936 to 31st March 1937).

The changes in the strength of the vaccination establishment have been enumerated in the preceding Chapter, Public Health Administration.

126. *Primary vaccination* (*Appendix IV, Statement I*).—During the year 1936-37, 605,243 persons were primarily vaccinated against 609,795 in the previous year. There is a decrease of 4,552 which is shared by all the Registration Districts except Northern Registration District.

Results.—Out of 605,243 primary vaccinations performed 570,946 or 94·33 per cent. were successful and 976 or ·16 per cent. unsuccessful. In the remaining 5·51 per cent. of cases the result could not be ascertained. The percentage of success excluding unknown was 99·64.

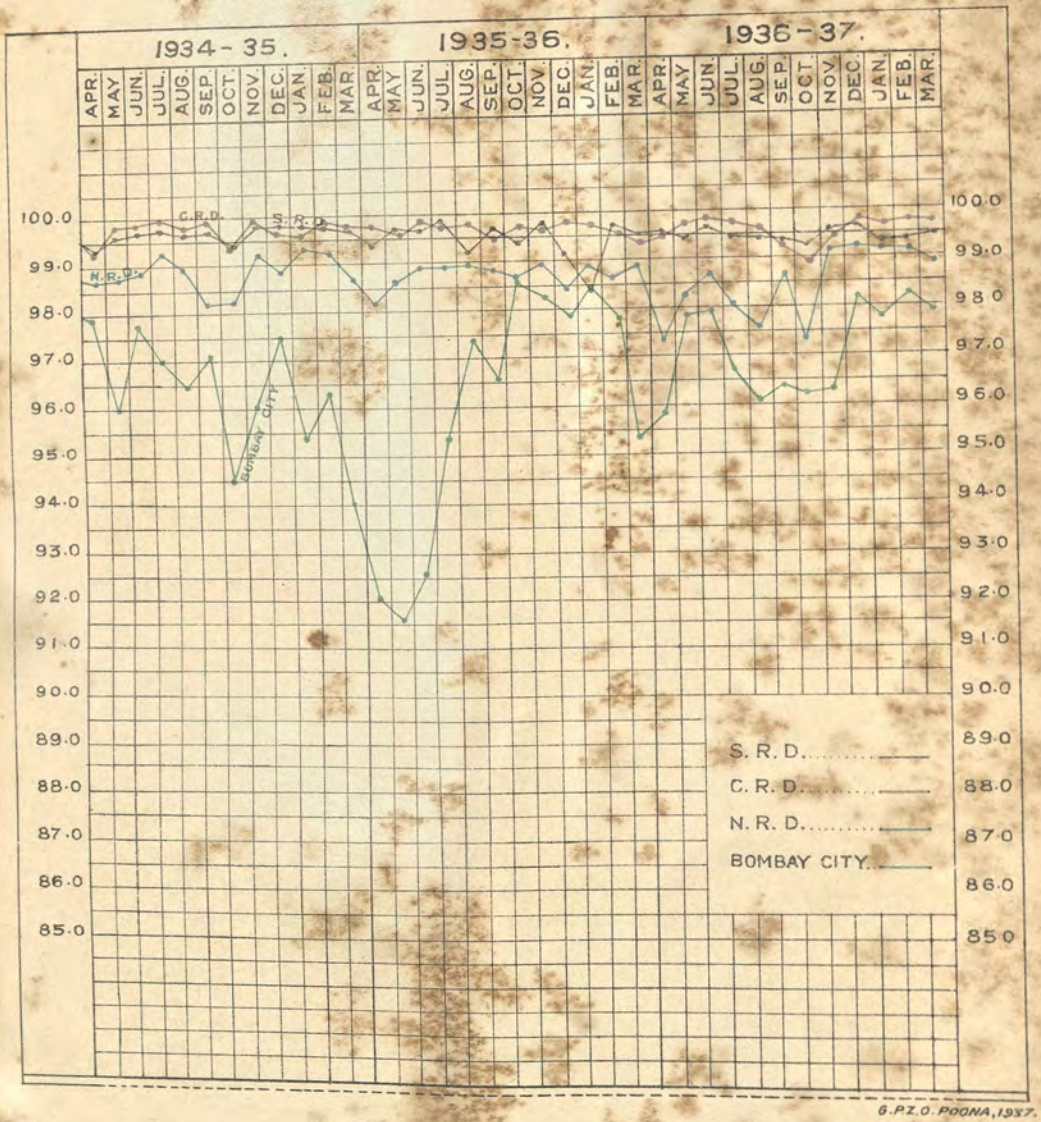
Twenty-six infants were vaccinated a second time owing to failure of the first operation.

Age and sex.—Of the primary vaccinations 308,316 were males and 296,927 females equal to the proportion of 103·83 to 100. 455,035 or 75·18 per cent. were infants under one year and 128,937 or 21·33 per cent. children between the ages of one and six years.

127. *Re-vaccination* (*Appendix IV, Statement I*).—222,555 persons were re-vaccinated against 447,853 in the previous year, the percentage of successful cases in which results were known was 43·91. The result could not be ascertained in 43·69 per cent. of cases.

CHART VIII

INSERTION SUCCESS RATES OF PRIMARY VACCINATIONS WITH GLYCERINATED LYMPH IN THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF THE PRESIDENCY & BOMBAY CITY FOR THE YEARS 1934-35, 35-36 & 36-37.



G.P.I.O. POONA, 1937.

Vaccination in Police Lines and out-posts is being carried out regularly.

The vaccinators in charge of important fair centres were directed to push on primary and re-vaccinations well in advance of the fairs.

128. *Cost of Vaccination.*—The cost of vaccination came to Rs. 4,56,040–5–7 against Rs. 4,57,623–3–3 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0–11–10 against Re. 0–11–1 in the previous year and the average cost of each vaccination was Re. 0–8–10.

129. *Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.*—During the year 1,964,105 doses of lymph were manufactured. Compared with 1,729,920 during the previous year 1,447,310 doses of lymph were issued this year. Besides the vaccinators of the presidency including Indian States and the province of Sind, lymph was supplied to Baroda, Kathiawar, Portuguese India and Civil and Military Medical Officers. Lymph was also sent to Somaliland.

Results of primary vaccinations performed by vaccinators were scrutinised by the Assistant Director of Public Health in charge of the Institute. The chart showing the results of monthly primary vaccinations for 3 years in three registration districts and Bombay City is attached.

A set of four Doerings lymph grinding machines, which were purchased in 1924, was replaced by a new one this year at a cost of Rs. 2,165.

Administrative approval has been accorded by Government to change over the present electric installation in the Vaccine Institute to the supply of Company's Mains at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,405. This work will be completed during the next year.

During the year, the purity and potency of all lymphs were tested as usual. The cold room has continued giving satisfactory service. Experimental work on the cultivation of vaccine virus on chick embryonic membrane is being carried out.

Calves.—On the 1st April 1936, there were 15 calves (14 cow calves and one buffalo calf) in stock—all un-vaccinated. In all 1,014 cow calves were hired during the year against 914 of the last year. No buffalo calf was hired. At the end of the year, 32 cow calves—all un-vaccinated remained in stock.

Cattle disease.—The year under report was on the whole a healthy one, except for a little disturbance of foot and mouth disease which was detected amongst the vaccinated calves in spite of careful selection and strict examination of calves at the time of admission and suitable preventive measures. The vaccine lymph obtained from these calves has not been issued. One calf died of snake poisoning.

Expenditure.—The system of accounts has been changed from this year and the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 98,665–6–7 including the amount spent for current repairs to the buildings, interest on capital outlay and pension contribution as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 86,271–4–4 which does not include the cost of vaccine used for vaccination of calves. This latter item mainly accounts for the difference of Rs. 12,394–2–3. The cost of lymph per dose came to Re. 0–9–6.

130. *Compulsory Vaccination.*—Excluding Bombay and the six Cantonments of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kirkee, Belgaum and Deolali the Vaccination Act has been applied to 41 towns and 10 villages of the Presidency. During the year 48 prosecutions were ininstituted under the Act in Surat City and Barsi town. Fine was inflicted in one case.

The bye-laws regarding registration of births and deaths are not properly enforced in some municipalities with the result that many births escape registration and the number of children vaccinated is in consequence smaller than it should be. Such unvaccinated children provide a potential source of danger to the community and it is for local bodies to realise this and to see that all births which occur in their areas are registered and the children vaccinated.

131. *General Remarks.*—A training class for vaccinators was held as usual at the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. There were in all 32 candidates of whom 28 passed the final examination.

One Chief Sanitary Inspector and one Sanitary Inspector were given special training in the preparation and preservation of lymph, and in the theory and practice of vaccination.

The Honourable Sir D. B. Cooper, K.T., J.P., Revenue and Finance Minister, paid a visit to this Institute accompanied by the Commissioner, Southern Division, and the Collector of Belgaum. The Chief of Kurundwad State accompanied by the Assistant Commissioner, Belgaum, also paid a visit to the Institute.

CHAPTER XIV.

Other Public Health Services.

Public Health Laboratories.

132. The Public Health Laboratory at Poona worked throughout the year. The Municipal Laboratory, Ahmedabad, also worked during the year.

Poona Laboratory.—Dr. F. Barretto, D.P.H., was in charge of the Laboratory throughout the year except from 1st May to 14th June during which period he was on leave and Lt.-Col. A. M. V. Hesterlow, I.M.S.,

officiated for him. The following table shows the number of different samples examined bacteriologically for the Water Works at Poona :—

Name.	Number of samples.					
	Raw water.	Filtered water.	Settled water.	Alumed water.	Chlorinated water.	Tap water.
Cantonment Water Works.	274	330	182	99	337	939
Poona City Municipality Water Works.	23	..	..	101	336	323
Holkar's Bridge Water Works.	121	281	..	94	525	286
Lloyd Swimming Bath, Poona.	..	..	..	..	265	..

Various Municipalities and other bodies sent 892 samples and 235 were examined in course of experiments. The total for the year was 5,709 samples examined bacteriologically and 8,106 chemically. Chemical work for Poona Cantonment Water Works included examination of 266 samples of raw water, 174 filtered water and 280 chlorinated water; for Kirkee Water Works 79 raw water and 280 chlorinated water. Two hundred and thirty-six samples were also examined. Besides these 3,068 water samples were examined for free chlorine. The Laboratory examined 218 samples of sewage effluent from Bahiroba Pumping Station, 24 from Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 2 from Belgaum and 2 from private septic tanks in Poona. The dose for chlorination was determined for 263 samples from Lloyd Swimming Bath sent to the Laboratory. One thousand, seven hundred and sixty-four tintometer tests were conducted for water works in the whole of Poona. 410 samples of food, drugs, chemicals, etc., were examined during the year the bulk of work being for Surat and Broach towns under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act.

Chlorination of Poona Water Supplies.—The Poona Cantonment Water Works continued to function efficiently as in previous years. The average number of total colonies grown on Nutrient Agar and Bile Salt Agar for the chlorinated water was 3·76 and 0·03 against 1135·42 and 203·88 on raw canal water, the percentage reduction being 99·66 and 99·98 respectively during the year. The chlorinated water samples tested for Lactose Fermenters showed their absence in an average of 86·54 per cent. of samples in 500 c. c. and 97·55 per cent. in 100 c. c. Chloramine treatment instead of chlorine was started from 10th November 1936. The Holkar's Bridge Water Works, Kirkee, consisting of

Paterson's rapid filters continues to be the source of supply to Kirkee and Ganeshkhind, the daily average consumption being 580,000 gallons. The bacteriological examination of the chlorinated water yielded an average of 2·23 Colonies on Nutrient Agar and 0·04 on Bile Salt Agar, the percentage reduction being 99·72 and 99·99 respectively. As regards Poona City Water Supply, the bacteriological results of chlorinated tap water from the Water Works compound and from various house taps in the city showed an average of 33·25 and 65·17 total colonies on nutrient agar and 0·19 and 3·50 colonies on Bile Salt agar respectively, the percentage reduction against canal water being 97·07 and 94·26 on nutrient agar and 99·90 and 98·28 on bile salt agar respectively. In 100 c.c. of the treated water Lactose Fermenters were absent in an average of 87·37 and 76·16 per cent. of samples tested. The 500 c. c. test showed absence of Lactose Fermenters in 54·90 per cent. of the samples, as against 74·51 per cent. of the previous year.

Water supplies at Alandi and Ambernath were chlorinated and samples were received for examination once every week.

Experiments.—Samples of water were received from Dodakeri and Shetter tanks in Yamnur and from Kelgeri Tank and Moti Talao and Jubilee wells in Dharwar for advice as to the treatment of these waters. The samples were treated in the Laboratory with various doses of alum and potassium permanganate and then tested bacteriologically. It was found that the optimum dose of alum with a quarter grain of Permanganate per gallon gave a clear and sterile water with the Dodakeri and Shetter samples. With the Kelgeri Tank sample which was full of algal matter the optimum dose of alum with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain per gallon of potassium permanganate or alum and chlorine 1·09 p.p.m. gave a clear and sterile water. The Moti Talao well needed $\frac{1}{4}$ grain per gallon and the Jubilee well $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3/16 grain of potassium permanganate for sterilization.

The Poona Water Works started chloramine treatment using Ammonium Sulphate and chlorine solution. The Ammonium sulphate was added before filtration. Chemical examination showed no increase of Ammonia in the filtered water, but there was increase of Nitrates indicating that Ammonia in the water in passing through the filters was undergoing oxidation. Hence no chloramine was formed when chlorine was added to this filtered water, there being no ammonia left to react with the chlorine. As a result of experiments at the Laboratory the Executive Engineer, Poona Water Works Division, was advised to add Ammonium Sulphate to the filtered water just before chlorination. This change was found to be successful.

The Assistant Director of Public Health in Charge Public Health Laboratory, Poona, paid special visits to Mahableshwar, Kapadvanj, Broach, Pandharpur, Faizpur and Alandi in connection with water supplies there. He delivered a course of lectures to the students of the Local Self-Government Institute, Poona, gave instructions in water sterilization to 12 officers including 10 S. M. S. Officers on probation, and in malaria work to 14 medical officers on anti-malaria duty. He also gave demonstrations to the students from nine different institutions.

133. *The Municipal Laboratory at Ahmedabad.*—Dr. Sane, Officer in charge of the Laboratory, examined in all 843 samples out of which 641 were chemical, 142 bacteriological and 60 pathological. He also examined 623 samples of food-stuffs.

134. *Public Analyst (Food Adulteration).*—The Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act is in force in the following towns and the number of samples of food stuffs examined by the Public Analysts concerned during the year are as shown against them :—

Ahmedabad.—600 samples of milk and 23 of ghee were examined, the percentage of adulterated samples being 61.

Surat.—37 samples of ghee and 145 of milk were examined, the percentage of adulterated samples being 83 and 78 respectively.

Broach.—68 samples of ghee and 114 of milk were examined the percentage of adulterated samples being 57 and 66 respectively.

135. *Sanitary Works (Civil).*—New works and improvements to existing sanitary works are fully described in the Annual Report of the Board of Public Health Works, Bombay Presidency.

136. *Industrial Hygiene including Hygiene of Mines.*—The Assistant Directors of Public Health in charge Registration Districts continued their inspection of Factories (under the Factory Act of 1911) in the course of their tours submitting copies of their reports to the Managers and Chief Inspectors of Factories. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, inspected 13 factories including gins and presses. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, inspected the lead factory at Andheri while the Assistant Director of Public Health in charge Southern Registration District did not inspect any factory. Owing to industrial development in Ahmedabad and Dhulia complaints in connection with nuisance caused by improper method of disposal of trade wastes were received from time to time. The managements are alive to this state of affairs and try to abate the nuisance by sprinkling the waste water by means of hydrants at various points in the open waste land available near the concerns; but where such facilities are not available such waste products are allowed to accumulate outside the mill premises. The Ahmedabad Suburban Drainage Scheme which is progressing will lead the trade effluents out of the city. In the case of the Pratap Mills at Dhulia the Mill authorities have been advised to treat the effluents on the mill premises before being let into the city gravitation drain by pumping if necessary.

No mines were inspected during the year by the Assistant Directors of Public Health in charge Registration Districts as *ex-officio* Inspectors of Mines.

137. *Housing of industrial population Bombay City.*—Under the auspices of the Industrial Housing Scheme inaugurated by Government two hundred and seven chawls with 16,524 rooms have been built. The municipality has provided 103 excellent quarters to house their employees. It has also sanctioned, as a part of the slum improvement

scheme, the construction of 150 semi-permanent rooms at a cost of Rs. 75,000. The municipality has also recently constructed 550 semi-permanent rooms and proposes to construct a further 150 to replace old currugated iron sheds in course of demolition.

Ahmedabad.—The Labour Union, Ahmedabad, has built in all 100 tenements for mill hands on the tenant ownership basis. The Ahmedabad Mills Housing Society built in 1933 and 1934, 435 tenements and 304 of these are occupied. The Calico Mills, Ahmedabad, has built 28 tenements and has devised a housing scheme that should appeal to the higher paid worker and the lower subordinates.

The mill authorities in industrial centres like Amalner, Dhulia, etc., have also built quarters for their employees. A new town housing nearly 3,000 persons has arisen at the Government of India Factories at Nasik Road for printing stamps and currency notes, where all the modern facilities have been provided. Similar facilities exist for the employees of the Government Central Distillery at Nasik Road. The temporary housing in a few sugar factories is being replaced by housing of a permanent type.

The extent of housing provided in different centres as it stood in May 1934 is as follows :—

Agency.	No. of tenements.
Engineering employees	2,684
Cotton mill employers in Bombay City ..	3,887
Cotton mill employers in Ahmedabad City ..	3,441
Cotton mill employers in Sholapur City ..	1,643
Cotton mill employers in Outside Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur	4,227

These figures show that only a small portion of the industrial population is provided with quarters and the majority of the workers especially in large industrial towns are forced to live in privately owned chawls and huts which are often both insanitary and expensive. There has been little progress since 1934; the world-wide depression did not allow extensive improvements but to encourage the employers to provide adequate accommodation for the labourers Government in 1936 prepared for free circulation type plans of cheap and hygienic quarters.

138. *Urban Housing.*—Economic conditions in this Province do not admit of European standards being applied to houses and social conditions often make it difficult to carry out improvements in towns which require the removal of a number of people from their ancestral houses or from localities with which their families may have associated for generations. The regulations of buildings and the reclamation of unhealthy localities, is a responsibility which rests on the municipalities under the Municipal Acts. The duties of municipalities in this respect are, however, insufficientl defined and need to be impressed more definetly on them. It may however, be stated that a number of municipalities have framed bye-laws for the erection of new buildings which among other things provide for

proper light and ventilation. The Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, gives extensive powers for the regulation of buildings in town planning schemes. The Act has so far been applied to 19 towns. Housing Societies which have been established in some towns in this Presidency have contributed to the improvement in urban housing to some extent. There are at present 85 Housing Societies in all, out of which 44 are in Ahmedabad, 2 in Kaira, 4 in Broach and Panch Mahals, 6 in Bombay, 16 in Bombay Suburban and Thana, 6 in Poona, 4 in West Khandesh, 2 in Dharwar and 1 in Sholapur. The housing activities are concentrated in big industrial cities like Bombay and Ahmedabad.

139. *Rural Housing.*—There is little or no provision in the Local Boards Act. The problems of public health which are created by bad housing conditions and insanitary surroundings in the towns are also present in the villages, although perhaps owing to the more open surroundings they are felt in a lesser degree. It is true that in a few old villages in this Province houses have been laid out and built on hygienic lines in accordance with indigenous practice and maxims of Hindu Shastras. But in most villages the housing, the planning, the drainage and the sanitation are very primitive. The Consulting Surveyor to Government has issued " A short pamphlet on the principles of Housing, Planning, etc., as applied to villages " and Village Improvement Committees which have been formed in each and every district make use of this pamphlet in advising the villagers to improve their housing conditions. The progress however is very slow.

Port Health.

140. *Port of Bombay.*—During the year 1936, nine hundred and twenty-one vessels of all classes with 155,285 crew and passengers were examined. The bedding and baggage of 41,692 crew and passengers were disinfected; of these, 41,544 were Asiatic and African crews, third class or deck European and Indian passengers and 148 were crew and passengers in vessels in which infectious diseases had occurred during the voyage or in port. In addition, 31,561 coolies and stevedores were inspected to enable certain vessels to work cargo for a few hours after medical inspection and disinfection of crew and passengers.

Outgoing vessels.—In accordance with Government Notification, General Department, No. 1713, dated the 15th March 1917, the medical examination of all vessels, crews and passengers proceeding to ports beyond India, and disinfection of the clothing, etc., was carried out prior to departure as shown below :—

(*a*) of 27,654 Asiatic and African crews, i.e. an increase of 1,511 on last year;

(*b*) of 13,890 deck class passengers without cabin, i.e. a decrease of 5,874 on last year.

Seven hundred and seventy-seven outward bound vessels with 58,970 crew and 50,292 passengers or a total of 109,262 persons (exclusive

of troops who were examined by the Military Embarkation Staff) were inspected as against 755 vessels with 54,928 crew and 48,621 passengers or a total of 103,549 persons during 1935.

Six vessels having cases of chicken-pox and measles on board among their crews or passengers arrived in this port and departed again within 12 days of their arrival. The bills of health granted to these vessels were endorsed to show the diseases which had occurred on board as well as the measures which had been taken before their departure for the prevention of the spread of infection on board or of its introduction into other ports.

International code wireless messages from arriving ships were received as usual which greatly facilitated Port Health Administration though certain vessels still neglect to make full use thereof.

The system of Advance Medical Inspection, introduced in 1935 in the case of large passenger vessels, was continued during the year as it was found to have greatly facilitated the embarkation of passengers who desired to board the vessels earlier than the time scheduled for final inspection.

Infectious diseases in vessels arriving, departing or in the harbour or docks.—In accordance with the rules in Government Notification, General Department, No. 1713, dated 15th March 1917, medical inspection and disinfection of vessels actually infected or suspected were carried out. All pilgrim ships and African Mail ships were also inspected on arrival.

One hundred and forty-one incoming vessels with 18,101 and 27,880 passengers including pilgrims were inspected during the year. Of these 141 vessels, 15 (excluding intercoastal vessels but including Hired Transports and the 6 vessels with cases of infectious diseases mentioned above) were found to have or have had cases of infectious diseases on board at the time of arrival or during the voyage respectively. In these vessels on arrival there were 25 cases of measles, 24 of chicken-pox and 5 of jigger. The cases which occurred among troops in Hired Transports were dealt with by the Military Authorities on landing in Bombay and those among the crews of Transports or of other vessels by the Port Health Department. Such cases among troops were removed to the Military Hospital on shore for treatment and those among European crews and passengers to St. George's and Arthur Road Fever Hospitals and those among the Asiatic and African members of crews and passengers to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Gokuldas Tejpal, or Arthur Road Hospitals.

Ninety-four cases of infectious diseases such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, etc., were reported to have landed at overseas ports from ships which either called or sailed from Bombay, during the year 1936.

Disinfection and fumigation of ships.—During the year under report 18 vessels were disinfected on account of infectious diseases.

Under Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 67 deratisation and deratisation exemption certificates were issued, the number of ships deratised by sulphur fumigation being 47, while the number of ships that qualified for exemption certificate was 20.

In all, 4,316 baited traps were placed on board ships deratised or exempted by the Port Health Department, and 183 rats were caught, i.e. 4·24 rats per 100 traps. The type of the trap used was the wire " wonder " trap with counterbalanced drop.

Nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-three bundles of clothing and bedding received from various hospitals were disinfected as against 7,111 during the year 1935. No deaths due to mephitic gas poisoning as the result of cleansing the bilges of ships occurred during the year, but there were 376 accidents on board vessels which were lying in the harbour or docks of which 4 proved fatal as against 385 and 15 respectively in 1935.

Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic.

The Outward Pilgrim Traffic.—Traffic began on 31st December 1935 and ended on 13th February 1936. Every pilgrim ship was thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats by the Clayton process prior to the commencement of her voyage, and on consequent voyages such vessels were exempted from further deratisation if on inspection it was found that they were free from rats. All pilgrims were medically inspected and all bedding and clothing likely to have been exposed to infection were disinfected before embarkation. During the year, 4,037 pilgrims left for Jeddah as against 5,931 in 1935, in 8 ships between the period from 31st December 1935 to 13th February 1936. Before embarkation all these pilgrims were vaccinated against small-pox and inoculated against cholera.

Inward Pilgrim Traffic.—During the year 3,792 pilgrims arrived from Jeddah in 9 vessels between the period from 27th March 1936 to 12th August 1936. Of these vessels 6 had on board cases of infectious diseases on arrival. The number of deaths during the voyage on these vessels was 41, mostly due to dysentery and general debility.

Inspection of provisions of Laskar Crews.—As per Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 5/M-11 (4), dated 26th September 1931, the Port Health Department continued the inspection of Laskars' provisions and 424 such inspections were carried out during the year as a result of which 47 samples of ghee and 1 of lime juice were condemned and replaced.

Cases of infectious diseases.—From amongst the crew and passengers of departing vessels, 20 and 63 cases respectively of various infectious diseases were picked out with 43 passenger contacts and they were not allowed to sail.

Vaccinal state of passengers.—Among 10,762 European crew of 422 cargo vessels 717 or a percentage of 6·66 were found to be either unprotected or insufficiently protected whereas only one crew out of

7,437 European crew of 81 passenger ships was found to be unprotected or insufficiently protected against small-pox. In the case of through passengers all were found to be protected. As regards local passengers the number of ships in which all were found to be protected was 45 while the number in which some were found to be unprotected was 138. In the former case 3,083 males and 1,771 females were protected against small-pox and in the latter case, out of 11,392 male and 9,060 female local passengers 635 or 5·57 per cent. and 348 or 3·84 per cent. respectively were found to be unprotected or insufficiently protected. The total percentage of unprotected local passengers in all ships works out to 4·4 among males and 3·3 among females. All pilgrims and Africa bound passengers were fully protected against small-pox and thus have not been reckoned in the above statistics. Among 1,807 male passengers and 674 female passengers who embarked in Bombay during the year, 12·48 per cent. in the former and 6·22 per cent. in the latter failed to produce vaccination certificates though advised to be in possession of such certificates in their own interest. During the year under report a "Black List" was maintained recording statistics of ships wherein about 50 per cent. of the total British, American or other foreign crews were either unvaccinated or insufficiently protected against small-pox. A summary of 19 such ships showed that out of 576 crew, 22 were unvaccinated, 77 were vaccinated in childhood, 130 had been vaccinated more than 10 years ago and 174 had been vaccinated more than 3 years ago, but within 10 years.

Anti-mosquito measures on country craft lying in the harbour continued to be adopted by the Bombay Port Trust and this work has been greatly facilitated by the promulgation of Government of Bombay, General Department, Notification No. 2458 of 26th October 1936. During the year under report, the Administrative Medical Officer, Bombay Port Trust, examined 25,262 country crafts, 4,995 were found to be breeding mosquitoes thus giving a percentage of 19·77 which is a decided improvement on the figures of the previous year—33 per cent. Anti-mosquito work on larger vessels is not carried out as a matter of routine but captains of vessels are required to send in a report as to whether they are troubled by mosquitoes on their vessels. Such reports were received from 551 vessels out of which 23 complained of mosquitoes thereon. On receipt of a complaint necessary steps were taken to minimise or eradicate the nuisance wherever possible.

Under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 9018 of 1st May 1936, the Port Health Officer, Bombay, on receipt of a radio message from any vessel on the high seas asking for medical advice on account of illness on board, is required immediately to transmit such advice by wireless to the ship. No ships wired for advice during the year.

The sanitary state of the harbour and of the various bunders and docks generally was good throughout the year. Anti-rat and anti-mosquito measures, etc., remained as hitherto in charge of the Administrative

Medical Officer, Bombay Port Trust, the Port Health Department making recommendations when rat breeding, etc. was noted within Dock limits.

Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Bilderbeck, I.M.S., who was in charge of the Port Health Department throughout the year reports that the members of the Medical, Clerical and Sanitary Police staff performed their duties to his entire satisfaction.

CHAPTER XV.

General Remarks.

141. *Public Health Acts.*—The framing of the Public Health Act for the Presidency is still under the consideration of Government.

142. *Public Health Essays.*—No remarks.

143. *Personal Proceedings and Office.*—The activities of the Assistant Director of Public Health in charge, Public Health Laboratory, Poona, are given in Chapter XIV.

Supervising Staff.—The following table shows the various officers who held the appointments of Director and Assistant Directors of Public Health during the year under report :—

Appointment.	Name.	Period.
Director of Public Health ..	Lt.-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar, M.C., I.M.S., D.P.H.	1st January 1936 to 31st December 1936.
Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, Poona.	Mr. F. Barretto, D.P.H. ..	1st January to 20th April 1936.
	Lt.-Col. A. M. V. Hesterlow, B.Sc. (P.L. Edin.) I.M.S.	21st April to 20th December 1936.
	Mr. F. Barretto, D.P.H. ..	21st to 31st December 1936.
Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, Ahmedabad.	Mr. N. T. Advani, D.P.H...	1st January to 9th October 1936.
	Lt.-Col. B. Z. Shah, I.M.S.	10th October to 24th October 1936.
	Lt.-Col. A. H. Harty, I.M.S.	25th October to 8th December 1936.
	Mr. N. T. Advani, D.P.H.	9th December to 31st December 1936.
Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, Belgaum.	Mr. R. V. Shiveshwarkar, D.P.H.	1st January to 31st December 1936.
Assistant Director of Public Health in charge, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.	Mr. K. A. Gandhi, D.P.H...	1st January to 31st December 1936.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, Ahmedabad, made a complete survey of 8 towns and 8 villages having village Panchayats or Sanitary Committees and 41 towns and villages for vaccination purposes. 35 towns and villages were visited for general advice and 17 for special inspection. He visited 9 Dispensaries, 6 Police Lines, 3 lock-ups, one out-post and inspected 5 rain gauges and 4 sites for school buildings. He inspected sites for public latrines, disposal of the effluents from the Mills and Chambars' *kunds*. He supervised the sanitary arrangements at the Bhadbhut fair and at the site of the Congress Sessions at Faizpur.

He visited Borsad in connection with fumigation work for plague. He visited Advance Mills in Ahmedabad to inquire into a complaint that fibres floating in the air affected the health of workers. He directed plague preventive measures in Kanbha village of Borsad Taluka. He attended the Baby and Health Week Celebration at Modasa and delivered a lecture on tuberculosis. He visited Ahmedabad Central Prison twice and suggested preventive measures to be taken to check the spread of cerebro-spinal fever. He arranged for propaganda work against plague in 8 principal towns of Gujarat by magic lantern demonstrations with the Honorary Secretary of the Gujarat Branch of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association. He investigated into the heavy incidence of malaria reported in Jambusar town in previous years and noticed that the malarial conditions in the town had improved on account of some pits and hollows having been filled up. He visited the Relief Works in Panch Mahals District and advised the Executive Engineer to see that no water other than that treated with potassium permanganate was supplied to the workers. He attended quarterly meetings of the Sabarmati Jail. He inspected in company with the Officer Commanding Indian Military Hospital, Ahmedabad, several wells and ponds in the vicinity of the Hospital and discussed with him malarial conditions in the Cantonment Area. He visited Dholka and inspected Malav Tank, the water of which was reported to be emitting bad smell. He suggested that moss should be removed every day by manual labour and the tank and moss treated with bleaching powder. It greatly helped in minimising the smell. The Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination conducted classes for Village Officers and delivered lectures on Vital Statistics and Public Health and made remarks in 26 Village Sanitary Inspection Books.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, made a complete sanitary survey of one town and visited 52 towns and villages for general advice and 3 for vaccination. He delivered lectures on hygiene to the students of the B. J. Medical School, Poona. He visited 28 villages in connection with cholera and 2 for cerebro-spinal fever. He inspected three sites for burial grounds and play-ground. He visited Kedgaon and inspected the sanitary arrangements made in connection with Satyanarayan function. He visited 12 villages in company with the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar Division, for the selection of camp sites for famine relief works. He inspected the sanitary

arrangements for Palkhis at Saswad, Alandi, Poona and Nigadi. He attended the meeting of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council in Bombay. He visited Sirur in connection with starting a Health Unit. He inspected Yeravda area with regard to mosquito nuisance. He attended the meeting at Alandi where sanitary measures to be adopted for the Kartiki fair were discussed and supervised sanitary arrangements during the fair. He inspected maternity and child welfare centres at Sirur, Tarapur and Gholwad. He interviewed the Senior Executive Health Officer, Ahmednagar Cantonment, in connection with water supply and drainage system in the Cantonment area and also inspected the tannery about which a complaint was received by him. The Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination held classes for village officers and delivered lectures on Vital Statistics and Public Health at 47 centres where 4,783 Police Patels and Talathis were present.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, Belgaum, visited 110 villages and towns for various purposes. He entered remarks in 2 Village Sanitary Inspection Books and the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination in 21. He inspected 5 sites for village extension, 11 for burial and cremation grounds, 2 for well sites, 1 for school, 2 for high school play-grounds, 1 for manure pit, 7 for public latrines, 1 for tannery, 1 for septic tank, 1 for night soil depot, 1 for dispensary and 1 for meteorological station. He visited 14 villages for malaria, 10 for water supply, 43 for cholera, 4 for plague, 1 for small-pox, 1 for limekilns, 2 for guinea-worms and 2 for starting infant welfare centres. He attended the fairs at Gokarn, Yamnur and Shingnapur and inspected the sanitary arrangements for Ashadhi and Kartiki fairs at Pandharpur. He inspected the surface drainage in Panchgani for which half porcelain pipes were used. He advised the Municipality not to use such pipes as it would be difficult to cleanse them. He inspected the Police Lines at Haunsbhavi in Dharwar District and recommended construction of a new block as the present block was quite unfit for human habitation. While inspecting the Police Lines at Chandgad he found that extensive soil pollution was the cause of high infestation of round worms. He therefore recommended bore hole latrines. He visited Dharwar Agricultural Farm, Pandharpur town and the villages of Kalghatgi, Narendra, Dandikop, Dasankop, Hindasgeri and Kudachi and advised anti-malarial measures. He visited the locality infected with cerebro-spinal fever in Belgaum town with the Chairman, Sanitary Committee, investigated into the outbreak of the disease and advised preventive measures. He visited Kurubgatti and Govankop (Dharwar Taluka) and Shelligeri (Sholapur Taluka) and advised anti-guinea-worm measures. He gave demonstrations about fly-traps at Belgaum, Gokarn, Panchgani, Badas (Belgaum Taluka) and Dharwar Agricultural Farm. He also gave demonstrations about storing of manure by tight heap method at Marewad, Chinmulgund, Kalghatgi, Yelur and Badas Khalsa. He visited four villages in Dharwar and 1 village in each of the districts of Satara, Belgaum and Kanara for Village Improvement work. He attended the meeting of the Medical Association in the Civil Hospital, Dharwar, and delivered a lecture on

the question of opening Medical Centres in the District to provide medical aid to rural areas. He delivered a lecture on the Public Health programme of the Government of Bombay under the auspices of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay. He attended the Red Cross Society's meeting at Belgaum and explained to them about the need of establishing an anti-tuberculosis committee in Belgaum town.

The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay visited 73 towns and villages in connection with water supply, drainage, investigation into the causes of and preventive measures against epidemics, general sanitation, Village Improvement, scarcity relief, etc. He inspected water supply of Dharwar, Saundatti-Yellamma, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Shingnapur, Ratnagiri, Chiplun and Faizpur. He attended the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur and the Kartiki Fair at Alandi and inspected the arrangements made there for mass inoculation of pilgrims. He attended the meetings of the Central Jail, Yeravda, and of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona. He also attended the meetings of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council, the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association, the Bombay Presidency Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council and the Bombay Social Hygiene Council. He received the Preparatory Commission of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, on their visit to India to study the rural health problems, and took them round the villages of Dahisar (Bombay Suburban District), Khed-Shivapur (Rural Health Centre), Hadapsar (Village Panchayat and Co-operative Society), Mundhwa (Village Improvement Committee) and Khadakvasla (control of malaria).

144. *The Board of Public Health Works.*—During the year 1936-37 only one meeting of the Board was held. In addition, matters that came up before the Board subsequently were also dealt with by circularizing the Members.

The Board accorded approval to the following projects for execution :—

Improvements to Sirur Water Supply.

Ahmedabad Suburban Drainage, Stage II.

A. Y. DABHOLKAR,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health for
the Government of Bombay.

Poona, 17th September 1937.

APPENDIX II.

The following table shows year of completion of drainage or water-works and a comparison of mean death-rate in the towns concerned for periods preceding and subsequent to installation.

In column 7 is given for comparison the death-rate of the adjoining rural circle for the year under report:—

District.	Towns.	Date of completion of works of		Mean death-rate. (a)		Death-rate in adjoining rural circle (a).	Mean death-rate from cholera *plus* dysentery and diarrhœa.		Remarks.
		Drainage.	Water supply.	For years preceding the installation.	For the years (succeeding installation) ending 1936.		For years preceding works.	For the years (following the works) ending 1936.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sholapur ...	Sholapur ...	...	1917	61·01	34·96	31·00	14·05	3·42	
Do. ...	Pandharpur.	...	1911	49·98	49·52	33·02	19·60	6·03	
Nasik ...	Nasik ...	...	1913	52·73	33·14	26·04	11·33	2·54	
Bijapur ...	Bijapur ...	...	1913	30·08	21·45	27·00	1·77	2·02	
Poona ...	Lonavla ...	...	1915	13·68	21·60	30·60	1·12	1·10	
Do. ...	Poona City*.	1916	...	36·47	36·69	21·71	10·18	2·01	* Chlorination of water supply began in 1916.
Satara ...	Karad ...	...	1916	18·58	15·21	28·44	7·10	1·27	
Sholapur ...	Barsi ...	...	1917	44·41	36·92	33·39	5·83	1·92	
Nasik ...	Trimbak ...	...	1921	43·88	26·66	26·04	2·35	1·94	
Poona ...	Poona Cantonment.†	...	1916	23·49	12·99	21·71	2·07	·89	† Change in type of installation.

(a) Exclusive of Plague and Influenza.

APPENDIX

Table showing Health Services in Rural and Urban

Rural areas.

Districts.	Medical Officers of Health.				Epidemic staff.	Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.	
	Holding D.P.H. or equivalent qualification.		Licentiates (L.P.H.S.)					
	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.			Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khandesh	...	...	...	...	5	...	19	...
West Khandesh	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Kaira	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	6	...	16	...
Nasik	...	...	...	...	3	...	19	...
Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Bombay Suburban	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Ratnagiri	...	..	...	...	1	...	22	...
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	11	...	19	...
Dharwar	...	1	...	...	...	3	21	...
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	...
Satara	...	1	...	...	11	1	21	...
Total	...	2	...	...	47	4	303	...

II-A.

areas in the Bombay Presidency during 1936.

Urban areas.											
Medical Officers.	Other Health staff.	Medical Officers of Health.				Sanitary and Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Inspectors of Vaccination.	Medical School Officers.	Health Other staff.
		Holding D.P.H. or equivalent qualification.		Licentiates (L.P.H.S.).							
		Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.		Male.	Female.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	7	...	38	...	16	10	...	1	4	195
...	1	...	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	4	3
...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	5	1	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	2	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	31
...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
...	51	14	...	48	...	98	49	...	1	8	235

APPENDIX

Table showing maternity and child welfare centres, health
Bombay Presidency

Maternity and
Centres main

Districts.	Government.		Local and Municipal bodies.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Bombay City	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Khandesh	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Khandesh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	2	1
Poona	.....	.....	.....	2
Nasik	.....	.....	.....	1
Thana	.....	.....	1	2
Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	1	2
Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	2
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dharwar	.....	.....	.....	1
Kanara	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijapur	.....	.....	.....	1
Sholapur	.....	.....	13	2
Satara	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	17	14

II-B.

visitors and trained midwives in rural and urban areas in the during 1936.

Child Welfare—tained by							
Other agencies.		Trained visitors.		Trained midwives.		Trained dais.	
Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
.....	7	.....	5	.....	21	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	5	9	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	2	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12	.....	9
.....	1	.....	1	3	27	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	6	5
.....	2	.....	.....	2	11	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	2
.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....
.....	3	.....	1	11	23	.....	14
2	.....	1	.....	1	4	238	69
3	20	1	14	28	139	265	104

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Annual Income and Expenditure of Bombay Presidency

No.	Name of Institution.	Income.				
		Sale proceeds of sera, vaccine, quinine etc.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.	Recoveries of over payment.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Director and Assistant Directors.	33,025	.....	5,000	.....	38,025
2	Public Health Laboratory, Poona.	.....	14,325	400	.....	14,725
3	Belgaum Vaccine Institute ...	1,11,607	.....	3,261	.....	1,14,868
4	Local Vaccination Establishment.	.....	1,17,030	.....	.....	1,17,030
5	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona.	.....	27,175	.....	.....	27,175
	Total ...	1,44,632	1,58,530	8,661	.....	3,11,923

II-C.

Institutions under the Public Health Department in the during the year 1936-37.

Expenditure.							
Salaries.							
Pay of officers.	Pay of establishment including menials.	Allowances.	Contingencies	Grant-in-aid.	Other charges including expenditure on Medical Officer's appointed on Malaria and inoculation duties and quinine etc.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
46,764	.....	6,037	.....	.....	.....	52,791	Non-voted.
21,040	93,747	20,509	15,059	75,511	1,07,405	3,32,271	Voted.
168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	Non-voted.
12,847	14,356	1,366	8,792	.....	.....	37,361	Voted.
12,234	20,100	2,940	34,668	.....	.....	69,492	,,
.....	1,17,152	37,216	132	17,531	.....	1,72,030	,,
10,800	13,822	54	7,978	.....	.....	32,654	,,
46,022	.....	6,037	.....	.....	.....	52,959	Non-voted.
56,921	2,58,677	62,084	66,629	93,042	1,07,405	6,44,758	Voted.

APPENDIX

ANNUAL FORM NO. I.—*Showing the* BIRTHS *registered in the*

1	2	3			4		
Number.	Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1931.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Bombay City	747,381	414,002	1,161,383	18,423	17,181	35,604
	Northern Registration District.						
2	East Khándesh	612,693	593,342	1,206,035	29,654	27,902	57,556
3	West Khándesh	373,971	363,141	737,112	20,278	19,289	39,567
4	Surat	348,283	345,330	693,613	16,546	15,682	32,228
5	Broach	174,894	159,276	334,170	8,948	8,531	17,479
6	Kaira	395,104	346,546	741,650	18,779	17,260	36,039
7	Panch Mahals	236,622	217,904	454,526	9,554	8,610	18,164
8	Ahmedabad	527,102	471,369	998,471	25,594	23,242	48,836
	Central Registration District.						
9	Ahmednagar	497,796	485,912	983,708	22,270	21,365	43,635
10	Poona	590,756	565,166	1,155,922	22,798	21,166	43,964
11	Násik	507,673	490,684	998,357	22,810	21,110	43,920
12	Thána	430,533	406,092	836,625	14,368	13,541	27,909
13	Bombay Suburban ...	102,847	76,246	179,093	2,477	2,341	4,818
14	Kolába	315,017	313,704	628,721	12,709	11,905	24,614
15	Ratnágiri	609,309	693,218	1,302,527	22,674	22,281	43,955
	Southern Registration District.						
16	Belgaum	549,783	523,709	1,073,491	23,522	21,561	44,083
17	Dhárwár	565,641	537,036	1,102,677	21,397	20,588	41,985
18	Bijápur	440,579	428,641	869,220	18,767	18,038	36,805
19	Kánara	214,085	203,750	417,835	6,527	6,567	13,394
20	Sholápur	453,509	424,011	877,520	20,120	19,243	39,363
21	Sátára	592,303	587,409	1,179,712	24,539	23,874	48,413
	Total for the Province ...	9,285,880	8,646,488	17,932,368	382,054	360,277	742,331

III.

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1936.*

5			6		
RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
15·86	14·79	30·65	13·65	12·81	26·46
24·59	23·18	47·72	24·08	22·68	46·76
27·51	26·17	53·68	24·69	23·64	48·33
22·18	21·03	43·21	22·07	20·87	42·94
26·77	25·53	52·30	24·06	22·76	46·82
25·32	23·27	48·59	21·67	19·24	40·91
21·02	18·94	39·96	19·03	17·51	36·54
25·63	23·28	48·91	22·92	21·19	44·11
22·64	21·72	44·33	22·74	21·22	43·96
19·72	18·31	38·03	19·70	18·25	37·95
22·85	21·14	43·99	22·16	20·70	42·86
17·17	16·19	33·36	17·18	16·19	33·37
13·83	13·07	26·90	11·47	10·55	22·02
20·21	18·93	39·14	19·86	18·96	38·82
17·41	17·10	34·51	17·65	16·57	34·22
20·98	20·08	41·07	20·37	19·47	39·84
19·40	18·67	38·08	19·26	18·49	37·75
21·59	20·75	42·34	21·07	20·28	41·35
16·34	15·72	32·06	18·00	17·02	35·02
22·93	21·93	44·86	22·90	21·48	44·38
20·80	20·24	41·04	20·77	19·68	40·45
21·31	20·09	41·40	20·41	19·20	39·61

ANNUAL FORM NO. I (*a*)—*Showing the* STILL-BIRTHS *registered*

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Serial Number.	Districts.	Still-					
		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Jains.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Bombay City	240	216	950	747	24	23
	Northern Registration District.						
2	East Khandesh	44	33	317	221	2	...
3	West Khandesh	7	9	183	144	...	...
4	Surat	49	34	396	196	5	7
5	Broach	30	29	82	54	...	1
6	Kaira	21	18	97	69	1	1
7	Panch Mahals	1	...	15	17	...	1
8	Ahmedabad	50	47	205	167	8	12
	Central Registration District.						
9	Ahmednagar	15	14	186	201	...	...
10	Poona	13	10	438	319	2	1
11	Nasik	13	3	146	87	2	...
12	Thana	11	8	42	35	1	...
13	Bombay Suburban	4	2	30	18	...	...
14	Kolaba	10	11	167	199	...	...
15	Ratnagiri	3	4	55	55	...	...
	Southern Registration District.						
16	Belgaum	48	40	527	456	32	19
17	Dharwar	106	76	717	558	8	8
18	Bijapur	58	42	494	379	1	...
19	Kanara	17	19	358	316	...	2
20	Sholapur	38	28	353	235	1	...
21	Satara	8	8	190	182	6	6
	Total for the Province ...	795	646	5,943	4,555	93	81

according to Classes and Sex in the DISTRICTS *of the*
during the year 1936.

BIRTHS.									Percentage ratio to live-births.
Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.		TOTAL.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
66	57	21	17	29	16	1,339	1,076	2,415	6·78
1	...	...	...	...	1	364	255	619	1·08
...	...	...	...	...	1	190	154	344	·87
1	...	10	3	...	...	361	240	601	1·86
...	...	1	1	...	...	113	85	198	1·13
2	1	...	...	...	...	121	89	210	·58
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	18	34	·19
7	7	...	...	4	2	274	235	509	1·04
4	10	...	...	...	...	205	227	432	0·99
1	2	...	...	1	...	455	332	787	1·79
1	1	...	...	...	...	162	91	253	0·57
1	1	...	...	...	...	55	44	99	0·35
...	1	...	...	...	...	34	21	55	1·14
3	1	...	...	1	...	281	211	492	1·99
...	...	...	...	...	...	58	59	117	0·26
1	...	...	...	...	...	608	515	1,123	2·55
3	4	...	...	...	...	834	646	1,480	3·53
...	...	...	...	...	...	553	421	974	2·65
10	4	...	...	...	...	380	341	721	5·38
...	...	...	...	2	...	394	258	652	1·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	204	196	400	·83
101	91	32	21	37	20	7,001	5,514	12,515	1·68

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Showing the* DEATHS *during the*

1	2	3	4	5					
Number.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Deaths per		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
1	Bombay City ...	30	38,712	16,128	13,601	29,729	·00	·78	·00
	Northern Registration District.								
2	East Khandesh ...	4,593	262	17,409	16,675	34,084	·25	·23	·00
3	West Khandesh ...	5,320	138	10,311	9,683	19,994	·01	·06	·00
4	Surat	1,695	409	10,952	10,209	21,161	·01	·89	·00
5	Broach	1,582	211	5,443	5,368	10,811	·00	·40	·00
6	Kaira	1,617	459	13,078	11,767	24,845	·00	·04	·00
7	Panch Mahals ...	1,616	282	5,486	5,247	10,733	·00	·29	·00
8	Ahmedabad... ...	3,879	257	18,772	17,226	35,998	·02	·15	·00
	Central Registration District.								
9	Ahmednagar ...	6,646	148	15,268	14,445	29,713	·95	·15	...
10	Poona	5,347	212	17,701	16,760	34,461	1·45	·05	...
11	Nasik	5,922	169	14,694	14,008	28,702	·86	·02	·00
12	Thana	3,515	238	10,413	9,913	20,326	·27	·20	·00
13	Bombay Suburban ...	164	1,093	1,783	1,612	3,395	·00	·23	...
14	Kolaba	2,212	284	7,757	7,489	15,246	·10	·20	...
15	Ratnagiri ...	4,069	320	12,761	12,885	25,646	·07	·16	...
	Southern Registration District.								
16	Belgaum	4,497	239	13,103	13,771	25,874	·80	·27	·04
17	Dharwar	4,582	241	15,128	14,635	29,763	1·79	·12	·09
18	Bijapur	5,670	153	12,370	11,799	24,169	·90	·32	·10
19	Kanara	3,965	105	6,726	6,234	12,960	·08	·95	·09
20	Sholapur	4,572	192	14,961	13,951	28,912	1·59	·14	·15
21	Satara	4,891	241	15,703	15,053	30,756	1·74	·07	·15
	Total for the Province ...	76,389	214	256,947	241,331	497,278	·63	·24	·05

registered in the DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

year 1936.

6								7		
1,000 OF POPULATION FROM								MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes.					
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
2·01	1·25	10·81	·63	10·11	21·58	32·85	25·59	19·04	28·87	22·55
13·63	1·29	5·25	·21	7·40	28·41	28·10	28·26	30·76	30·44	30·60
10·81	·95	8·71	·22	6·36	27·57	26·66	27·12	28·49	27·87	28·19
9·68	·75	9·28	·31	7·45	29·18	27·55	28·37	28·01	26·89	27·45
15·77	1·21	7·14	·33	7·50	31·12	33·70	32·35	30·00	31·78	30·85
9·82	1·86	9·98	·47	11·33	33·10	33·96	33·50	30·40	30·99	30·67
13·97	·63	3·54	·33	4·85	23·18	24·08	23·61	21·50	22·13	22·00
15·03	1·12	10·21	·28	9·14	35·61	36·12	36·05	31·61	33·22	32·35
6·62	2·70	6·54	·31	12·94	30·71	29·72	30·21	28·48	26·85	27·69
9·30	2·52	7·24	·36	8·89	29·96	29·66	29·81	26·68	26·50	26·61
10·68	1·46	6·34	·29	9·10	28·90	28·55	28·76	27·76	27·36	27·55
8·35	1·53	6·42	·54	6·99	24·16	24·41	24·30	20·79	20·33	20·54
3·14	2·93	5·34	·45	6·86	17·33	21·14	18·96	13·69	16·79	15·06
8·20	1·83	5·65	·34	7·92	24·62	24·68	24·24	23·29	22·32	22·81
5·36	·60	4·28	·32	8·90	20·94	18·58	19·69	20·35	18·68	19·45
5·89	2·68	3·77	·50	10·15	23·83	24·38	24·10	27·16	28·76	27·97
8·04	1·03	3·59	·41	11·91	26·74	27·25	26·99	28·99	30·62	29·78
9·12	2·73	4·32	·45	9·97	28·08	27·53	27·81	30·77	31·17	31·00
10·69	2·64	2·66	·47	13·43	31·42	30·60	31·02	26·80	27·29	27·04
9·61	2·27	4·92	·44	13·83	32·99	32·90	32·96	32·37	32·54	32·47
8·18	2·06	2·95	·48	10·44	26·30	25·62	26·07	25·41	25·23	25·32
8·99	1·68	6·20	·39	9·57	27·56	27·91	27·73	26·66	27·31	26·97

ANNUAL FORM NO. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* DIS
during each month

1	2					3
Number.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).					
	Northern Registration District.					
1	East Khándesh	2,342	2,032	2,330	2,513	2,786
2	West Khándesh	1,685	1,431	1,690	1,627	1,484
3	Surat	1,317	1,312	1,544	1,359	1,264
4	Broach	631	626	758	832	817
5	Kaira	1,296	1,334	1,617	1,758	1,694
6	Panch Maháls	880	868	912	932	762
7	Ahmedabad	1,638	1,695	1,815	1,825	1,540
	Central Registration District.					
8	Ahmednagar	1,766	1,461	1,575	1,834	2,533
9	Poona	1,636	1,362	1,435	1,693	1,923
10	Násik	2,125	1,789	1,919	2,243	1,693
11	Thána	1,837	1,481	1,518	1,397	1,394
12	Bombay Suburban	139	139	126	144	131
13	Kolaba	1,239	1,134	1,168	1,149	1,089
14	Ratnágiri	2,208	2,160	2,149	1,892	1,858
	Southern Registration District.					
15	Belgaum	1,775	1,663	1,893	1,705	1,873
16	Dhárwár	2,198	2,048	2,321	1,972	1,641
17	Bijápur	1,495	1,390	1,382	1,561	1,669
18	Kánara	1,363	1,310	1,090	874	796
19	Sholápur	1,355	1,208	1,154	1,325	1,586
20	Sátára	2,145	1,794	1,738	2,103	2,389
	Total for Districts ...	31,071	28,287	30,034	30,738	31,211
	Ratio per mille of population ...	25·51	25·58	24·66	26·00	25·62

TRICTS (*Rural Circles*) *and in the Towns of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1936.*

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	4 Total Deaths registered during the year.	5 Number.
1,711	2,328	3,277	2,964	2,811	2,612	2,688	30,444	1
1,101	1,348	1,796	1,641	1,584	1,571	1,712	18,670	2
1,064	1,208	1,324	1,159	1,145	1,184	1,277	15,177	3
711	868	867	644	685	622	685	8,746	4
1,643	2,265	2,680	1,940	1,658	1,372	1,411	20,663	5
690	835	981	898	689	721	711	9,819	6
1,351	1,650	2,001	1,389	1,531	1,363	1,527	19,325	7
316	2,686	2,979	2,659	2,860	2,866	2,594	28,119	8
913	2,274	2,789	2,590	2,665	3,112	2,932	26,324	9
1,715	2,057	2,346	2,248	2,184	2,238	2,283	25,110	10
1,176	1,309	1,557	1,538	1,501	2,069	2,218	18,995	11
131	181	166	215	182	159	207	1,920	12
995	1,299	1,468	1,378	1,208	1,151	1,456	14,714	13
1,728	2,050	2,167	1,936	2,137	1,748	2,090	24,123	14
2,021	2,139	2,318	2,315	2,311	1,917	1,932	23,861	15
1,773	1,928	2,115	2,247	2,342	2,248	2,773	25,506	16
1,630	1,929	1,992	2,146	2,903	1,935	1,723	21,755	17
849	1,008	1,025	975	897	801	1,110	12,093	18
1,754	2,401	2,412	2,137	2,348	1,985	2,008	21,374	19
2,327	2,474	3,271	3,145	3,124	2,319	2,373	29,102	20
28,499	34,232	39,531	36,034	36,750	33,893	35,710	396,040	
24·11	28·10	32·45	30·74	29·62	28 67	29·32	27·55	

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

1	2					3
Number.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B—TOWNS.					
1	Bombay City	2,453	2,389	2,586	2,465	2,618
	East Khandesh District.					
2	Jalgaon	59	49	51	80	76
3	Nasirabad	24	25	33	33	29
4	Yawal	18	10	14	24	24
5	Dharangaon	22	27	18	29	25
6	Erandol	17	13	23	28	22
7	Amalner	22	22	22	23	32
8	Parola	17	13	21	19	28
9	Chalisgaon	27	17	25	41	37
10	Chopda	8	19	11	20	19
11	Bhusawal	45	40	34	30	32
	West Khandesh District.					
12	Dhulia	72	57	69	80	59
13	Nandurbar	43	40	34	44	39
	Surat District.					
14	Surat	450	503	623	547	435
15	Rander	23	44	51	46	36
16	Bulsar	35	29	29	34	39
	Broach District.					
17	Broach	98	117	132	108	103
18	Jambusar	25	26	30	29	21
19	Ankleshwar	25	34	44	50	51
	Kaira District.					
20	Kaira	15	14	19	22	27
21	Mehmedabad	24	14	21	25	23
22	Nadiad	99	117	143	141	100
23	Borsad	26	43	42	41	39
24	Anand	48	28	40	51	52
25	Umreth	37	36	36	48	57
26	Dakore	23	32	32	34	29
27	Kapadvanj	35	43	36	48	58

No. III—*contd.*

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	4 Total Deaths registered during the year.	5 Number.
2,510	2,678	2,587	2,357	2,522	2,296	2,418	29,729	1
58	59	75	72	60	43	54	746	2
22	31	35	27	29	22	27	337	3
15	14	29	25	25	16	28	242	4
15	19	51	39	36	32	39	352	5
17	24	31	53	31	27	15	301	6
28	27	41	37	31	31	34	350	7
20	32	36	32	26	35	30	309	8
24	26	28	38	42	38	41	380	9
14	27	23	16	8	19	25	209	10
16	46	41	35	38	30	27	414	11
59	70	81	80	64	77	64	832	12
37	28	63	39	43	31	51	492	13
433	471	403	316	303	346	385	5,215	14
24	44	32	22	23	16	31	392	15
31	27	37	35	26	28	27	377	16
102	124	131	100	113	90	109	1,327	17
27	33	27	29	28	11	17	303	18
34	36	39	24	33	35	30	435	19
23	18	28	22	18	21	19	246	20
19	21	28	24	24	8	23	258	21
97	112	131	88	101	94	70	1,208	22
35	50	52	32	39	39	39	477	23
27	49	62	36	37	31	29	490	24
44	41	54	48	42	47	48	538	25
21	36	51	28	26	22	45	369	26
43	42	57	37	40	38	39	516	27

1	2	3				
Number.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Panch Mahals District.					
28	Godhra	18	62	35	56	68
29	Dohad	39	27	26	37	24
	Ahmedabad District.					
30	Ahmedabad	1,389	1,428	1,785	1,431	1,121
31	Dhandhuka	23	16	32	30	28
32	Viramgam	81	83	98	98	87
33	Dholka	30	29	35	52	42
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment ...	6	3	7	2	3
	Ahmednagar District.					
35	Ahmednagar ...	72	81	70	99	98
36	Sangamner ...	12	14	11	17	15
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	17	10	18	19	26
	Poona District.					
38	Poona City	434	416	457	492	509
39	Poona Suburban	30	11	21	31	17
40	Junnar	7	13	15	11	16
41	Baramati	19	22	20	23	25
42	Lonavala ...	30	24	31	22	18
43	Poona Cantonment	40	29	32	37	27
44	Kirkee do.	15	19	22	27	15
	Nasik District.					
45	Nasik	124	158	163	168	161
46	Trimbak	13	8	7	11	9
47	Igatpuri	11	11	20	15	15
48	Manmad	15	6	13	15	12
49	Yeola	37	28	34	62	57
50	Malegaon	74	59	73	84	79
51	Deolali Cantonment	15	1	2	5	4
	Thana District.					
52	Bassein	15	9	10	11	7
53	Bhiwandi	19	21	27	18	22
54	Thana	40	35	42	32	32
55	Kalyan	37	23	25	29	37

No. III—*contd.*

							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	Number.
28	45	47	37	45	45	46	531	28
20	32	49	28	30	31	38	383	29
961	1,209	1,441	1,035	1,142	974	1,149	15,016	30
28	26	23	16	27	17	18	284	31
45	66	76	46	53	59	67	859	32
33	48	44	46	33	33	44	469	33
3	5	6	2	1	5	2	45	34
88	83	107	84	104	121	136	1,143	35
14	19	18	27	22	39	34	242	36
22	19	18	17	18	10	15	209	37
422	538	626	572	556	535	633	6,220	38
25	31	31	50	34	34	40	355	39
9	19	26	10	21	48	17	212	40
19	31	64	39	30	27	31	359	41
27	23	14	18	23	17	14	251	42
30	38	59	39	40	25	49	445	43
28	50	34	38	13	27	17	295	44
145	106	133	136	144	128	158	1,724	45
17	6	4	8	8	10	13	114	46
15	10	21	8	12	13	11	162	47
10	39	9	8	16	10	17	170	48
34	45	46	58	54	37	46	527	49
40	67	82	93	78	46	66	836	50
5	7	7	1	1	2	9	59	51
12	11	8	14	17	10	9	133	52
17	22	12	23	23	24	24	252	53
24	52	46	36	43	45	65	492	54
48	52	49	38	48	42	38	454	55

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	3				
Number.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Bombay Suburban District.					
56	Bandra	67	62	60	71	60
57	Kurla	60	48	53	35	42
	Kolaba District.					
58	Alibag	12	32	9	7	12
59	Mahad	10	3	10	5	11
60	Panwel	17	23	8	12	15
61	Uran	4	4	7	4	9
	Ratnagiri District.					
62	Vengurla	40	40	31	24	35
63	Ratnagiri	28	26	28	19	28
64	Malwan	57	64	37	40	30
65	Chiplun	28	10	7	18	20
	Belgaum District.					
66	Belgaum	79	91	78	86	73
67	Gokak	29	29	20	19	20
68	Athani	29	10	34	25	21
69	Nipani	24	16	20	26	15
70	Belgaum Cantonment ...	5	4	7	8	3
	Dharwar District.					
71	Dharwar	66	78	74	40	56
72	Hubli	112	91	91	97	85
73	Gadag-Bettigery	97	112	140	101	93
74	Ranebennur	42	41	38	41	38
75	Nawalgund	9	5	15	14	10
	Bijapur District.					
76	Bijapur	70	78	51	58	80
77	Bagalkot	67	38	40	36	30
78	Guledgud	41	41	46	52	36
79	Ilkal	40	34	36	39	40

No. III—*contd.*

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	4 Total Deaths registered during the year.	5 Number.
55	79	66	79	67	68	85	819	56
58	75	79	48	60	57	46	656	57
13	6	4	6	5	4	15	125	58
7	16	15	10	12	11	16	126	59
6	20	25	21	16	10	15	188	60
16	8	7	8	8	8	10	93	61
19	43	47	52	36	48	48	463	62
22	35	23	28	35	25	22	310	63
39	49	34	54	43	39	49	535	64
14	22	27	23	13	14	19	215	65
68	105	134	92	79	78	77	1,040	66
26	13	31	47	38	23	22	337	67
18	21	23	24	30	21	23	268	68
23	28	33	34	34	28	18	299	69
6	7	3	10	7	4	5	69	70
59	74	108	74	58	52	107	846	71
98	118	214	148	115	113	138	1,420	72
125	135	130	108	111	94	113	1,359	73
45	60	48	38	29	35	49	494	74
20	17	12	8	8	11	9	138	75
71	68	72	88	99	87	68	910	76
40	54	62	65	59	54	33	578	77
32	42	31	21	33	46	38	459	78
26	33	52	36	44	40	47	467	79

1	2				3	
Serial No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B—TOWNS—*concld.*					
	Kanara District.					
80	Karwar	15	21	30	37	20
81	Kumta	15	16	12	20	12
82	Gokarn	18	21	13	7	12
83	Honawar	4	4	3	3	5
84	Bhatkal	11	16	14	11	15
	Sholapur District.					
85	Sholapur	349	377	354	344	489
86	Barsi	67	70	65	90	106
87	Pandharpur	107	85	86	101	119
	Satara District.					
88	Satara	50	45	41	54	59
89	Wai	13	15	20	28	19
90	Karad	22	21	17	14	11
91	Ashta	13	8	8	15	29
92	Islampur	7	10	9	15	17
	Total for Towns ...	8,186	8,056	8,849	8,690	8,449
	*Ratio per mille for Towns ...	27·14	29·46	29·34	29·69	28·01
	Total for the Province ...	30,257	36,353	38,833	39,428	39,660
	*Ratio per mille for the Province.	25·83	26·35	25·59	26·74	26·10

* The ratios should be calculated with reference to the number of days in each month.

No. III—*contd.*

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	4 Total Deaths registered during the year.	5 Number.
10	21	15	13	16	13	24	235	80
14	21	22	16	13	16	20	197	81
9	16	6	12	16	20	25	177	82
2	5	7	11	8	5	6	63	83
23	23	21	16	11	12	20	195	84
323	536	373	431	470	405	425	4,675	85
68	96	105	89	110	92	94	1,061	86
120	190	125	168	172	154	171	1,802	87
71	67	72	81	73	60	78	751	88
21	9	28	25	17	19	19	238	89
20	13	26	23	23	14	15	219	90
65	30	21	17	20	14	13	253	91
23	14	27	25	27	15	9	198	92
7,699	8,548	9,435	8,251	8,510	7,746	8,580	101,238	
26·07	29·99	31·28	28·19	28·22	26·47	28·46	28·14	
36,127	43,080	48,966	44,335	45,260	41,639	44,290	497,278	
24·50	28·35	32·22	30·06	29·78	28·24	29·14	27·73	

ANNUAL FORM NO. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to* AGE *in the* *during the*

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one	Not exceeding one month.						Total.
			Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).								
	Northern Registration District.								
1	East Khándesh	1,200	843	2,043	961	816	1,777		3,820
2	West Khándesh	685	558	1,243	535	482	1,017		2,260
3	Surat	487	384	871	384	295	679		1,550
4	Broach	254	231	485	218	213	431		916
5	Kaira	334	424	758	355	415	770		1,528
6	Panch Mahális	156	204	360	160	216	376		736
7	Ahmedabad	375	417	792	250	315	565		1,357
	Central Registration District.								
8	Ahmednagar	1,140	577	1,717	812	486	1,298		3,015
9	Poona	568	488	1,056	446	404	850		1,906
10	Násik	787	602	1,389	623	501	1,124		2,513
11	Thána	523	372	895	412	289	701		1,596
12	Bombay Suburban	69	35	104	60	25	85		189
13	Kolába	601	435	1,036	489	322	811		1,847
14	Ratnágiri	574	423	997	425	312	737		1,734
	Southern Registration District.								
15	Belgaum	730	606	1,336	590	445	1,035		2,371
16	Dhárwár	715	605	1,320	555	451	1,006		2,326
17	Bijápur	550	521	1,071	369	379	748		1,819
18	Kánara	571	304	875	481	254	735		1,610
19	Sholápur	751	591	1,342	591	480	1,071		2,413
20	Sátára	763	572	1,335	629	479	1,108		2,443
	Total for Districts ...	11,833	9,192	21,025	9,345	7,579	16,924		37,949
	Ratio per mille ...				Popula	tion bei	ng not		available

DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *year 1936.*

year.

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,544	1,376	2,920	939	777	1,716	4,526	3,930	8,456	3,454	3,636
1,071	903	1,974	639	593	1,232	2,953	2,513	5,466	2,240	2,307
816	671	1,487	417	356	773	2,104	1,706	3,810	1,629	1,532
515	480	995	367	370	737	1,367	1,281	2,648	1,402	1,308
1,065	892	1,957	892	754	1,646	2,715	2,416	5,131	3,159	2,964
451	389	840	288	251	539	1,099	1,016	2,115	997	1,037
1,140	894	2,034	766	692	1,458	2,698	2,151	4,849	2,658	2,528
1,491	1,184	2,675	967	821	1,788	4,175	3,303	7,478	2,819	2,838
1,404	1,183	2,587	888	615	1,503	3,348	2,648	5,996	2,694	2,536
1,257	1,011	2,268	829	737	1,566	3,475	2,872	6,347	3,258	3,141
754	643	1,397	253	233	486	1,902	1,577	3,479	2,077	2,274
68	55	123	47	45	92	219	185	404	159	192
578	508	1,086	244	207	451	1,858	1,526	3,384	1,424	1,510
717	546	1,263	385	332	717	2,099	1,615	3,714	1,929	1,902
1,048	909	1,957	526	426	952	2,910	2,370	5,280	2,501	2,756
1,058	887	1,945	525	511	1,036	2,903	2,304	5,307	2,261	2,393
1,088	894	1,982	483	455	938	2,642	2,097	4,739	2,375	2,418
363	376	729	146	180	326	1,374	1,291	2,665	648	703
1,255	947	2,202	649	537	1,186	3,246	2,555	5,801	2,155	2,173
1,431	1,139	2,570	1,140	922	2,062	3,906	3,169	7,075	3,025	3,101
19,104	15,887	34,991	11,390	9,814	21,204	51,519	42,625	94,144	42,864	43,249
ratios	cannot	be worked out.								

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS)—*contd.*						
	Northern Registration District.						
1	East Khándesh	802	842	348	352	247	324
2	West Khándesh	478	457	199	221	161	231
3	Surat	358	394	178	185	141	181
4	Broach	181	168	71	72	48	85
5	Kaira	318	248	180	180	217	187
6	Panch Mahals	284	277	109	116	127	123
7	Ahmedabad	327	347	215	190	212	181
	Central Registration District.						
8	Ahmednagar	619	633	283	286	201	335
9	Poona	592	603	279	293	238	360
10	Násik	545	533	237	262	205	348
11	Thána	539	664	213	190	240	327
12	Bombay Suburban	61	51	23	16	29	25
13	Kolába	343	353	136	147	149	190
14	Ratnágiri	321	337	245	273	261	291
	Southern Registration District.						
15	Belgaum	664	719	310	325	205	356
16	Dhárwár	729	755	363	369	265	387
17	Bijápur	717	801	285	270	179	247
18	Kánara	237	232	113	114	159	221
19	Sholápur	540	624	229	230	162	226
20	Sátára	645	690	300	328	243	365
	Total of Districts ...	9,300	9,633	4,315	4,419	3,689	5,045
	Ratio per mille ...			* Population being not available			

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 60 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
643	978	793	838	997	728	1,086	735	2,628	2,557	15,524	14,920	1
340	580	493	513	602	390	724	430	1,459	1,379	9,649	9,021	2
355	557	477	508	500	401	588	394	1,573	1,416	7,903	7,274	3
153	229	150	219	180	172	255	203	604	598	4,411	4,335	4
483	665	474	550	656	513	769	553	1,864	1,552	10,835	9,828	5
295	459	355	365	414	274	452	297	868	850	5,000	4,819	6
589	639	544	490	713	536	852	661	1,451	1,343	10,259	9,066	7
639	1,023	726	824	933	688	949	754	3,100	2,941	14,444	13,675	8
711	1,080	902	920	974	774	1,058	815	2,799	2,700	13,595	12,729	9
645	873	683	684	827	581	1,013	852	2,022	2,054	12,910	12,200	10
771	1,107	1,012	766	993	629	1,000	742	1,011	1,062	9,757	9,238	11
61	114	73	65	89	52	104	63	180	159	998	922	12
375	588	552	517	611	455	725	528	1,286	1,436	7,459	7,255	13
925	1,124	792	969	883	756	1,062	982	3,462	3,895	11,979	12,144	14
671	907	677	712	943	582	916	626	2,297	2,414	12,094	11,767	15
826	1,192	1,033	1,098	1,224	822	1,104	852	2,255	2,271	12,963	12,543	16
566	787	614	655	855	567	869	544	2,054	2,213	11,156	10,599	17
475	725	745	580	784	460	689	446	1,019	1,078	6,243	5,850	18
541	801	629	648	714	569	732	530	2,243	2,027	11,191	10,383	19
783	1,021	794	847	861	702	954	749	3,335	3,284	14,846	14,276	20
10,847	15,449	12,518	12,768	14,753	10,651	15,901	11,756	37,510	37,229	203,216	192,824	
ratios cannot be worked out.												

SM Bk P 2—7a

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one						
		Not exceeding one month.						Total.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B—TOWNS.							
1	City of Bombay	1,127	889	2,016	811	741	1,552	3,568
	East Khandesh District.							
2	Jalgaon	15	18	33	11	5	16	49
3	Nasirabad	6	9	15	3	7	10	25
4	Yawal	4	3	7	1	2	3	10
5	Dharangaon	5	10	15	1	4	5	20
6	Erandol	13	9	22	6	4	10	32
7	Amalner	5	3	8	3	2	4	12
8	Parola	6	6	12	2	1	3	15
9	Chalisgaon	7	8	15	8	6	14	29
10	Chopda	1	6	7	4	2	6	13
11	Bhusawal	5	7	12	4	3	7	19
	West Khandesh District.							
12	Dhulia	24	17	41	17	20	37	78
13	Nandurbar	21	15	36	15	9	24	60
	Surat District.							
14	Surat	215	118	333	160	103	263	596
15	Randor	8	7	15	1	2	3	18
16	Bulsar	9	6	15	8	1	9	24
	Broach District.							
17	Broach	12	18	30	18	16	34	64
18	Jambusar	3	8	11	5	7	12	23
19	Ankleshwar	15	6	21	6	12	18	39
	Kaira District.							
20	Kaira	4	10	14	3	2	5	19
21	Mahmodabad	2	3	5	3	9	12	17
22	Nadiad	21	28	49	12	19	31	80
23	Borsad	26	6	32	16	2	18	50
24	Anand	7	8	15	8	3	11	26
25	Umreth	16	11	27	17	7	24	51
26	Dakore	8	9	17	10	6	16	33
27	Kapadvanj	15	14	29	9	12	21	50

No. IV—*contd.*

year.

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,313	1,152	2,465	1,470	1,404	2,874	4,799	4,108	8,907	2,657	2,664
60	43	103	42	37	79	135	96	231	77	72
18	19	37	8	15	23	41	44	85	40	41
9	13	22	8	6	14	24	22	46	25	25
18	29	47	13	15	28	46	49	95	35	29
16	10	26	19	19	38	57	39	96	28	33
12	11	23	5	11	16	25	26	51	31	35
20	16	36	11	14	25	43	33	76	37	32
24	13	37	21	16	37	60	43	103	40	29
8	4	12	4	5	9	19	15	34	15	18
19	17	36	41	26	67	72	50	122	39	26
30	26	56	34	36	70	105	99	204	43	45
31	30	61	20	18	38	87	72	159	46	34
264	277	541	377	384	761	974	924	1,898	464	504
32	19	51	14	21	35	61	43	104	42	39
14	12	26	27	9	36	56	30	86	34	28
59	57	116	82	71	153	171	162	333	121	145
14	12	26	14	15	29	39	39	78	36	42
19	23	42	24	20	44	64	61	125	70	63
8	10	18	10	13	23	32	28	60	32	19
18	12	30	19	17	36	42	41	83	27	23
89	84	173	140	150	290	278	265	543	122	89
19	24	43	50	40	90	101	82	183	52	49
16	14	30	28	18	46	59	43	102	64	47
28	21	49	44	29	73	99	74	173	66	50
23	9	32	23	22	45	63	47	110	23	23
23	15	38	33	42	75	85	78	163	55	53

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B—TOWNS.						
1	City of Bombay	430	436	215	287	375	415
	East Khandesh District.						
2	Jalgaon	2	19	3	8	5	20
3	Nasirabad	9	1	2	1	4	8
4	Yawal	8	6	4	3	2	7
5	Dharangaon...	9	7	2	8	3	8
6	Erandol	7	5	1	1	2	2
7	Amalner	4	6	4	4	4	14
8	Parola	5	4	3	7	2	3
9	Chalisgaon	...	7	7	7	4	9
10	Chopda	6	4	...	2	3	3
11	Bhusawal	4	7	3	7	4	15
	West Khandesh District.						
12	Dhulia	12	11	14	12	10	19
13	Nandurbar	7	10	5	2	1	14
	Surat District.						
14	Surat	61	87	40	46	53	92
15	Rander	14	10	4	5	9	7
16	Bulsar	6	9	4	1	6	10
	Broach District.						
17	Broach	21	19	14	16	14	15
18	Jambusar	6	2	1	1	4	8
19	Ankleshwar	6	4	2	8	5	5
	Kaira District.						
20	Kaira	...	4	4	1	1	1
21	Mehmedabad	6	3	5	3	4	7
22	Nadiad	13	11	15	6	21	16
23	Borsad	6	5	4	7	7	13
24	Anand	8	4	5	10	13	8
25	Umreth	4	9	2	5	4	6
26	Dakore	2	4	1	2	6	3
27	Kapadvanj	8	9	4	10	5	7

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1,524	1,720	1,688	1,022	1,355	675	1,163	555	1,922	1,719	16,128	13,601	1
20	39	34	19	21	11	20	9	75	61	382	354	2
12	13	5	6	7	9	8	9	44	33	172	165	3
11	24	4	6	8	6	5	4	26	22	117	125	4
16	18	7	11	11	8	11	5	31	38	171	181	5
6	11	6	10	7	3	12	5	38	28	164	137	6
15	24	21	10	11	7	18	11	39	41	172	178	7
12	15	9	7	9	6	11	7	30	34	161	148	8
7	17	10	12	10	5	15	6	50	42	203	177	9
7	17	6	9	6	8	12	2	31	26	105	104	10
13	26	18	20	23	8	26	11	26	16	228	186	11
35	38	20	39	35	23	28	21	112	111	414	418	12
9	30	18	11	18	11	17	11	40	49	248	244	13
141	224	151	146	218	123	221	146	305	295	2,628	2,587	14
10	26	12	9	15	7	17	6	20	36	204	188	15
18	16	17	13	19	4	19	16	38	33	217	160	16
45	75	31	45	66	30	68	37	121	108	675	652	17
7	7	13	10	5	8	11	15	20	29	142	161	18
12	9	11	12	7	10	15	13	23	35	215	220	19
6	10	9	5	12	5	8	6	27	38	131	115	20
5	11	4	3	9	9	12	6	24	9	138	115	21
30	56	38	30	48	22	42	43	73	75	680	613	22
16	22	8	7	11	9	14	12	33	19	252	225	23
29	23	30	23	37	13	11	15	32	16	288	202	24
14	23	18	12	13	19	20	15	33	52	273	265	25
17	17	22	13	26	10	24	19	29	18	213	156	26
15	17	16	17	19	12	27	12	34	33	268	248	27

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one						Total.
		Not exceeding one month.						
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*							
	Panch Mahals District.							
28	Godhra	30	7	37	32	4	36	73
29	Dohad	9	10	19	6	9	15	34
	Ahmedabad District.							
30	Ahmedabad...	456	275	731	356	257	613	1,344
31	Dhandhuka...	10	3	13	8	8	16	29
32	Viramgaon	25	17	42	21	11	32	74
33	Dholka	20	18	38	7	11	18	56
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Ahmednagar District.							
35	Ahmednagar	60	26	86	37	32	69	155
36	Sangamner	3	1	4	5	...	5	9
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	6	...	6	3	1	4	10
	Poona District.							
38	Poona City	221	127	348	152	98	250	598
39	Poona Suburban	12	10	22	17	11	28	50
40	Baramati	6	3	9	14	3	17	26
41	Lonavla	15	5	20	4	1	5	25
42	Junnar	5	...	5	...	1	1	6
43	Poona Cantonment	5	4	9	1	2	3	12
44	Kirkee Cantonment	16	8	24	8	7	15	39
	Nasik District.							
45	Nasik	23	23	46	24	20	44	90
46	Trimbak	1	4	5	...	1	1	6
47	Igatpuri	2	6	8	2	...	2	10
48	Manmad	5	2	7	4	1	5	13
49	Yeola	2	8	10	6	6	12	22
50	Malegaon	24	31	55	21	20	41	96
51	Deolali Cantonment	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

No. IV—*contd.*

year.										
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26	39	65	38	20	58	101	95	196	42	44
16	13	29	23	10	33	58	38	96	40	30
803	720	1,522	1,206	1,190	2,396	2,739	2,523	5,262	1,928	1,953
13	13	26	24	13	37	50	42	92	24	30
44	37	81	40	34	74	126	103	229	93	82
29	23	52	22	22	44	89	63	152	47	49
5	4	9	1	1	2	6	6	12	4	6
54	38	92	37	30	67	177	137	314	96	86
11	8	19	6	7	13	21	20	41	15	20
18	7	25	7	10	17	31	21	52	28	15
413	391	804	287	236	523	1,048	877	1,925	610	572
32	17	49	19	11	30	73	56	129	50	42
14	14	28	13	11	24	36	42	78	39	30
8	7	15	7	3	10	35	15	50	27	26
1	4	5	7	4	11	13	9	22	20	16
14	8	22	14	8	22	37	19	56	35	25
17	7	24	9	8	17	50	30	80	33	36
112	78	190	80	52	132	238	174	412	148	183
9	6	15	4	2	6	18	9	27	13	15
5	2	7	2	9	11	15	13	28	15	11
1	5	6	7	5	12	15	15	30	15	13
25	33	58	26	22	48	61	67	128	51	49
36	29	65	33	29	62	124	99	223	126	102
1	3	4	2	2	4	3	6	9	5	4

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Panch Mahals District.						
28	Godhra	9	11	3	6	14	18
29	Dohad	8	7	1	3	4	8
	Ahmedabad District.						
30	Ahmedabad...	170	189	78	102	136	219
31	Dhandhuka	6	7	...	1	3	2
32	Viramgaon	21	8	10	4	13	6
33	Dholka	9	6	5	7	9	6
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment ...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Ahmednagar District.						
35	Ahmednagar	25	16	10	23	10	29
36	Sangamner	5	7	6	4	2	4
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	6	2	6	6	7	4
	Poona District.						
38	Poona City	96	86	40	56	48	121
39	Poona Suburban	1	4	2	1	2	3
40	Baramati	4	6	5	3	2	10
41	Lonavla	8	1	4	3	3	5
42	Junnar	7	2	2	2	3	5
43	Poona Cantonment	6	9	6	8	3	17
44	Kirkee Cantonment	7	5	3	4	3	3
	Nasik District.						
45	Nasik	29	33	8	10	22	47
46	Trimbak	...	2	...	1	1	2
47	Igatpuri	4	1	2	1	1	8
48	Manmad	4	2	2	...	3	4
49	Yeola	11	6	4	8	5	15
50	Malegaon	13	16	5	8	7	10
51	Deolali Cantonment	...	1	1	1	1	2

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
13	23	18	16	19	17	27	10	28	17	274	257	28
8	16	13	14	18	6	32	14	30	35	212	171	29
475	689	433	368	474	263	455	275	743	805	7,631	7,385	30
6	15	8	11	6	2	12	8	30	21	145	139	31
31	31	22	26	37	34	46	27	64	75	463	396	32
14	14	9	14	15	9	18	11	36	39	251	218	33
1	3	...	1	4	2	2	1	5	2	23	22	34
31	76	23	21	44	29	48	25	128	109	592	551	35
3	14	4	17	14	9	7	7	36	27	113	129	36
2	8	4	7	6	5	10	5	19	17	119	90	37
166	315	191	233	220	169	195	150	471	566	3,075	3,145	38
9	11	9	4	18	6	7	3	18	36	189	166	39
15	18	16	9	20	9	15	7	34	39	186	173	40
13	9	12	18	4	4	14	8	23	19	143	108	41
8	16	7	5	7	12	12	10	30	26	109	103	42
18	32	25	16	22	12	27	15	67	46	246	199	43
10	15	8	14	6	4	13	4	25	22	158	137	44
40	75	55	68	77	67	78	64	112	136	807	857	45
1	5	3	2	8	1	7	4	12	10	63	51	46
6	6	8	8	5	5	6	6	20	21	82	80	47
1	9	8	7	12	6	7	7	15	25	82	88	48
11	21	9	23	12	13	20	12	53	76	237	290	49
13	44	17	29	14	14	24	19	78	74	421	415	50
...	2	7	3	2	2	7	1	6	5	32	27	51

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one						
		Not exceeding one month.						
		Male.			Female.			Total.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*							
	Thana District.							
52	Thana	16	8	28	13	6	19	43
53	Bhiwandi	5	5	10	1	6	7	17
54	Kalyan	14	10	24	12	10	22	46
55	Bassein	6	1	7	1	2	3	10
	Bombay Suburban District.							
56	Bandra	55	19	74	38	12	50	124
57	Kurla	23	14	37	17	18	35	72
	Kolaba District.							
58	Alibag	3	1	4	1	2	3	7
59	Mahad	4	3	7	...	1	1	8
60	Panwel	12	3	15	5	1	6	21
61	Uran	4	1	5	...	1	1	6
	Ratnagiri District.							
62	Ratnagiri	7	2	9	7	...	7	16
63	Vengurla	12	13	25	10	7	17	42
64	Malwan	20	10	30	15	9	24	54
65	Chiplun	6	6	12	1	1	2	14
	Belgaum District.							
66	Belgaum	3	9	12	13	7	20	32
67	Gokak	4	12	16	1	3	4	20
68	Athni	5	1	6	...	2	2	8
69	Nipani	1	3	4	...	1	1	5
70	Belgaum Cantonment ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4
	Dharwar District.							
71	Dharwar	9	11	20	8	4	12	32
72	Hubli	7	12	19	2	13	15	34
73	Gadag-Betigeri	58	35	93	34	21	55	148
74	Ranebennur	4	9	13	3	11	14	27
75	Nawalgund	3	1	4	4	5	9	13

No. IV—*contd.*

year.										
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	12	29	12	13	25	53	44	97	40	37
7	4	11	6	...	6	23	11	34	22	21
16	13	29	15	14	29	55	49	104	38	30
6	2	8	2	3	5	15	8	23	5	3
32	27	69	29	19	48	135	96	231	70	52
34	34	68	37	33	70	108	102	210	66	91
5	2	7	2	3	5	11	8	19	7	6
6	2	8	1	1	2	14	4	18	12	5
5	8	13	5	1	6	25	15	40	18	10
2	2	4	2	1	3	9	4	13	12	9
2	7	9	4	1	5	15	15	30	14	16
11	12	23	7	2	9	43	31	74	32	23
9	6	15	8	9	17	47	39	86	28	26
4	2	6	2	6	8	18	10	28	21	16
38	33	71	20	39	59	70	92	162	93	86
17	11	28	8	5	13	41	20	61	29	35
13	4	17	4	5	9	23	11	34	25	29
15	7	22	2	3	5	21	11	32	34	24
2	4	6	...	...	.....	6	4	10	5	5
25	19	44	12	12	24	57	43	100	54	52
56	35	91	24	29	53	99	79	178	89	118
52	75	127	28	40	68	175	170	345	132	135
16	17	33	21	16	37	50	47	97	47	47
8	7	15	4	6	10	16	22	38	6	14

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Thana District.						
52	Thana	7	10	6	9	8	10
53	Bhiwandi	3	16	4	2	4	10
54	Kalyan	1	7	5	10	7	13
55	Bassein	1	1	2	...	4	3
	Bombay Suburban District.						
56	Bandra	12	6	11	9	7	15
57	Kurla	13	14	6	2	6	10
	Kolaba District.						
58	Alibag	4	1	...	...	2	3
59	Mahad		1	...	1	1	2
60	Panwel	5	2	1	1	1	7
61	Uran	4	2	...	...	2	1
	Ratnagiri District						
62	Ratnagiri	1	2	2	5	6	6
63	Vengurla	5	3	5	3	5	7
64	Malwan	8	6	5	6	3	5
65	Chiplun	2	3	3	3	3	2
	Belgaum District.						
66	Belgaum	25	21	12	11	19	30
67	Gokak	12	20	2	9	1	6
68	Athni	7	4	3	2	3	3
69	Nipani	8	8	5	7	1	9
70	Belgaum Cantonment ...	1	3	...	...	...	3
	Dharwar District.						
71	Dharwar	24	13	14	13	16	12
72	Hubli	29	24	15	23	19	46
73	Gadag-Betigeri	21	22	9	21	16	23
74	Ranebennur	11	13	4	5	6	8
75	Nawalgund	3	3	2	...	1	2

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
18	25	17	31	22	16	23	17	53	46	247	245	52
11	24	9	6	11	13	11	9	21	21	119	133	53
19	28	25	24	14	25	24	21	28	28	219	235	54
6	15	7	7	7	8	12	7	12	10	71	62	55
36	45	26	27	40	20	32	20	84	76	453	366	56
26	24	24	21	26	9	15	11	42	40	332	326	57
5	10	6	6	5	5	7	4	23	12	70	55	58
6	9	8	8	3	11	6	7	16	12	66	60	59
6	7	4	7	8	8	14	9	24	16	106	82	60
3	3	4	2	6	4	4	...	12	12	56	37	61
12	22	22	14	10	11	23	9	52	53	157	153	62
13	17	19	27	27	17	27	17	64	78	240	223	63
22	21	23	26	21	14	25	23	89	98	271	264	64
6	14	6	12	12	8	16	8	27	25	114	101	65
54	68	46	44	54	22	45	23	123	102	541	499	66
12	23	13	13	8	11	15	8	18	39	151	186	67
6	13	9	17	12	6	15	9	37	34	140	128	68
11	24	14	18	10	5	8	8	34	39	146	153	69
2	3	1	2	3	6	4	3	9	9	31	38	70
48	59	33	35	34	24	46	33	108	123	440	406	71
57	100	71	61	72	46	79	53	176	165	705	715	72
35	64	49	60	58	33	63	18	137	100	713	646	73
6	25	19	13	17	20	20	12	63	61	243	251	74
1	5	2	6	9	4	1	1	23	17	64	74	75

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one						
		Not exceeding one month.						Total.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*							
	Bijapur District.							
76	Bijapur	32	21	53	33	19	52	105
77	Bagalkot	13	13	26	5	3	8	34
78	Guledgud	9	12	21	10	4	14	35
79	Ilkal	4	4	8	2	6	8	16
	Kanara District.							
80	Karwar	2	2	4	2	2	4	8
81	Kumta	4	4	8	5	3	8	16
82	Gokarn	2	2	4	1	1	2	6
83	Honawar	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
84	Bhatkal	1	1	2	1	2	3	5
	Sholapur District.							
85	Sholapur	154	146	300	121	121	242	542
86	Barsi	33	22	55	18	17	35	90
87	Pandharpur	58	26	84	36	25	61	145
	Satara District.							
88	Satara	24	6	30	18	8	26	56
89	Wai	2	...	2	1	1	2	4
90	Karad	2	2	4	2	...	2	6
91	Ashta	4	...	4	4	2	6	10
92	Islampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Towns ...	3,185	2,291	5,476	2,335	1,869	4,204	9,680
	Ratio per mille ...				Population being not available			
	Total for the Province ...	15,018	11,483	26,501.	11,680	9,448	21,128	47,629
	Ratio per mille ...						Not to be	

No. IV—*contd.*

year.										
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
43	42	85	19	13	32	115	107	222	60	70
30	24	54	16	16	32	72	48	120	77	78
20	23	43	14	17	31	55	54	109	50	74
36	31	67	13	5	18	57	44	101	48	57
5	1	6	6	1	7	15	6	21	14	17
8	2	10	4	...	4	20	10	30	12	16
2	...	2	1	2	3	7	4	11	11	15
2	2	4	1	...	1	4	2	6	1	3
7	6	13	7	3	10	16	12	28	20	15
301	256	557	214	134	348	815	632	1,447	471	528
93	62	155	50	46	96	198	143	341	147	141
139	114	253	51	48	99	274	223	497	165	148
26	31	57	26	26	52	82	83	165	76	63
6	3	9	2	5	7	10	10	20	25	9
7	5	12	6	2	8	17	9	26	17	14
3	6	9	3	3	6	10	15	25	18	16
4	6	10	3	3	11	12	9	21	15	16
5,040	4,437	9,477	5,191	4,797	9,988	15,707	13,438	29,145	9,954	9,166
ratios cannot be worked out.										
24,144	20,324	44,468	16,581	14,611	31,192	67,226	56,063	123,289	52,818	53,115
given.						175·96	155·61	166·08	50·53	50·80

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Bijapur District.						
76	Bijapur	11	13	7	9	6	23
77	Bagalkot	14	11	5	8	4	16
78	Guledgud	8	11	4	1	4	7
79	Ilkal	13	19	4	4	1	10
	Kanara District.						
80	Karwar	4	9	1	5	6	4
81	Kumta	3	2	3	3	3	6
82	Gokarn	4	4	1	2	1	7
83	Honawar	3	1	2	2	...	...
84	Bhatkal	6	5	...	3	2	3
	Sholapur District.						
85	Sholapur	78	108	47	61	54	110
86	Barsi	14	26	10	1	8	13
87	Pandharpur	21	12	8	12	10	14
	Satara District.						
88	Satara	15	11	10	8	5	17
89	Wai	5	2	3	1	5	8
90	Karad	4	5	2	3	7	1
91	Ashta	7	7	6	3	3	3
92	Islampur	3	3	1	4	4	1
	Total for Towns .	1,523	1,582	801	1,005	1,138	1,764
	Ratio per mile ...			Popu	lation no	t being	available
	Total for the Province ...	10,823	11,215	5,116	5,424	4,827	6,509
	Ratio per mille ...	9·01	10·10	4·72	5·58	5·82	8·49

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
33	37	35	35	45	21	45	24	109	105	466	444	76
10	27	13	25	23	14	29	10	42	52	289	289	77
10	29	13	14	16	7	25	7	44	26	229	230	78
10	17	18	15	17	11	15	15	47	45	230	237	79
14	18	19	12	19	10	16	7	20	19	128	107	80
10	5	12	10	7	9	14	6	29	17	113	84	81
5	6	11	10	10	4	14	8	35	18	99	78	82
3	2	6	2	8	3	3	8	9	4	39	24	83
7	11	10	9	11	4	12	6	20	23	104	91	84
152	238	117	138	125	90	129	65	376	331	2,374	2,301	85
28	37	15	23	18	28	24	25	79	83	541	520	86
27	69	36	44	53	36	76	44	185	145	855	747	87
22	30	17	32	34	13	32	25	88	88	381	70	88
8	15	9	14	11	5	12	5	43	33	131	1	89
9	6	8	11	12	8	11	12	33	30	120	99	90
5	13	20	13	21	8	9	10	31	35	130	123	91
5	9	4	6	9	6	13	13	29	36	95	103	92
3,756	5,212	3,964	3,361	4,013	2,384	3,958	2,327	7,912	7,568	52,731	49,507	
ratios cannot be worked out.												
14,603	20,661	16,482	16,129	18,771	13,035	19,059	14,083	45,423	44,797	255,947	241,331	
8·68	12·85	11·50	13·56	20·56	16·62	38·48	29·54	135·94	131·86	27·56	27·91	

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—DEATHS *registered according*
PRESIDENCY *during*

1	2				
No.	Districts.	Muhammadans.		Hindus.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Bombay City	3,158	2,469	11,288	9,711
	Northern Registration District.				
2	East Khandesh	1,315	1,296	16,076	15,364
3	West Khandesh	402	416	9,895	9,250
4	Surat	936	926	9,804	9,078
5	Broach	994	1,017	4,397	4,302
6	Kaira	1,276	1,093	11,486	10,395
7	Panch Mahals	257	239	5,192	4,985
8	Ahmedabad	2,126	2,079	16,031	14,525
	Central Registration District.				
9	Ahmednagar	669	635	14,463	13,666
10	Poona	712	665	16,859	15,988
11	Nasik	704	712	13,951	13,259
12	Thana	372	375	9,762	9,307
13	Bombay Suburban	163	142	1,381	1,274
14	Kolaba	314	339	7,404	7,129
15	Ratnagiri	753	836	11,932	11,991
	Southern Registration District.				
16	Belgaum	1,005	1,000	11,546	11,256
17	Dharwar	2,002	2,047	12,915	12,364
18	Bijapur	1,360	1,320	10,967	10,436
19	Kanara	431	417	6,058	5,600
20	Sholapur	1,036	996	13,814	12,880
21	Satara	511	449	15,027	14,477
	Total for the Presidency ...	20,496	19,468	230,248	217,237

N.B.—This and all the other Statements refer to Indians only and not to Europeans. Hindus

to CLASSES *and* SEX *in the Districts of the* BOMBAY *the year 1936.*

8

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.

Jains.		Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
323	280	803	644	452	404	104	93
13	9	2	2	1	...	2	4
4	4	9	13	...	...	1	.....
113	117	7	7	92	80	...	1
19	25	12	10	18	14	3	.....
46	42	270	236	...	1	...	.....
20	20	16	3	1	...	...	.....
474	500	112	103	9	8	20	11
4	5	127	137	...	...	5	2
18	18	76	71	24	9	12	9
8	13	24	21	7	2	...	1
19	14	246	204	8	9	6	4
21	25	202	166	14	4	2	1
1	1	13	5	3	1	22	14
11	10	65	48	...	...	...	...
478	458	69	55	1	1	4	1
129	149	67	67	1	...	14	8
30	30	12	12	...	...	1	1
22	13	215	199	...	...	...	...
68	48	24	26	...	...	19	1
133	110	17	12	3	3	12	2
1,954	1,896	2,388	2,041	634	536	227	153

include Hindus of all castes. "Other Classes" include Buddhists, Sikhs, Jews and all others.

1	2						
No.	Districts.	Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Jains.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Bombay City	21·94	37·79	22·33	34·17	35·89	81·73
	Northern Registration District.						
2	East Khandesh	20·08	21·02	29·77	29·23	2·51	2·03
3	West Khandesh	19·50	21·89	27·25	26·15	1·46	1·85
4	Surat	27·90	28·21	29·70	27·87	20·64	23·26
5	Broach	23·67	26·40	34·23	36·89	12·35	19·49
6	Kaira	32·62	30·90	35·93	35·27	15·01	14·27
7	Panch Mahals	13·63	14·37	33·05	35·44	20·53	20·51
8	Ahmedabad	32·72	41·10	38·54	40·15	42·37	47·69
	Central Registration District.						
9	Ahmednagar	26·16	26·31	32·37	31·24	·50	·61
10	Poona	24·63	28·42	30·94	30·38	2·63	3·48
11	Nasik	23·71	26·78	29·73	29·05	1·82	3·57
12	Thana	17·62	22·54	25·04	25·03	11·31	18·23
13	Bombay Suburban	12·43	17·53	19·57	24·09	18·26	51·33
14	Kolaba	20·28	21·83	24·95	24·08	·84	2·27
15	Ratnagiri	19·93	17·07	21·05	18·75	10·11	9·57
	Southern Registration District.						
16	Belgaum	21·08	22·18	24·40	24·90	19·11	20·22
17	Dharwar	24·47	26·72	27·29	27·40	22·15	30·45
18	Bijapur	25·31	25·48	28·44	27·85	17·48	20·65
19	Kanara	28·66	26·73	31·96	31·31	35·14	37·00
20	Sholapur	27·48	28·68	33·72	33·56	16·01	13·19
21	Satara	23·25	21·60	26·87	26·00	14·64	13·51
	Total for the Presidency ...	23·19	26·58	28·68	28·75	17·93	21·15

No. V—*concld.*

4

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
15·60	22·01	14·77	14·87	15·25	20·47
1·66	1·92	4·95	...	3·61	7·74
10·30	17·10	...	...	·22	...
5·50	5·76	18·71	14·11	...	15·62
7·65	7·36	18·94	12·28	7·33	...
19·31	18·01	...	32·26	...	...
8·06	1·53	6·94	...	...	...
38·38	38·23	11·64	12·88	102·05	82·70
7·45	8·12	...	...	13·09	5·86
9·78	8·76	13·91	5·18	20·24	16·39
8·06	7·89	11·47	5·05	...	1·10
15·26	13·25	5·61	5·65	19·42	14·34
12·82	11·44	7·29	2·11	5·60	4·42
26·06	8·63	25·21	8·13	23·18	13·83
19·22	12·92	...	...	...	...
18·42	14·40	12·82	14·08	81·63	125·00
15·04	16·94	8·70	...	76·92	53·69
20·24	17·96	...	...	250·00	125·00
24·20	22·56	...	...	...	...
14·30	15·45	...	...	950·00	166·67
12·41	9·41	11·15	13·04	480·00	166·67
14·91	15·30	14·32	12·96	2·94	2·08

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *Details regarding Births*

1	2	3	4 Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).					
	Northern Registration District.					
1	East Khándesh	1,014,283	26,138	24,811	50,949	50·23
2	West Khándesh	680,254	19,034	18,178	37,212	54·70
3	Surát	562,852	12,804	12,090	24,894	44·23
4	Broach	276,125	7,203	6,864	14,067	51·78
5	Káira	626,955	15,773	14,434	30,207	48·18
6	Panch Mahals	397,323	8,675	7,918	16,593	41·76
7	Ahmedabad	644,195	15,603	13,996	29,599	45·95
	Central Registration District.					
8	Ahmednagar	915,322	20,860	20,016	40,876	44·66
9	Poona	904,627	18,367	17,231	35,598	39·34
10	Násik	868,103	20,862	19,413	40,275	46·50
11	Thána	760,210	13,427	12,698	26,125	34·36
12	Bombay Suburban	103,463	1,303	1,238	2,541	25·12
13	Kolába	595,760	12,188	11,449	23,637	39·68
14	Ratnágiri	1,215,590	21,525	20,271	41,796	34·38
	Southern Registration District.					
15	Belgáum	980,783	21,059	20,276	41,335	42·14
16	Dhárwár	902,002	17,890	17,362	35,252	39·03
17	Bijápur	782,853	16,863	16,379	33,242	42·47
18	Kánara	361,760	6,100	5,910	12,010	33·20
19	Sholápur	675,796	15,059	14,555	29,614	43·82
20	Sátára	1,105,106	23,558	22,951	46,509	42·09
	Total of Districts ...	14,373,511	314,291	298,040	612,331	42·60

different causes in the DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the*
during the year 1936.
also shown, column 4.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11 INJURIES.	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
295	242	...	14,915	1,360	5,567	9	9
6	43	...	7,548	627	6,136	5	5
10	264	...	6,063	225	5,100	9	13
.....	119	...	4,438	359	1,906	4	2
.....	18	...	5,328	1,242	6,431	13	10
.....	130	...	5,557	272	1,575	7	2
16	77	...	11,931	360	5,385	7	13
917	133	...	6,200	2,520	6,023	4	5
1,613	53	...	9,194	2,256	5,587	14	6
785	16	...	9,645	1,205	5,380	5	6
224	168	...	6,752	1,140	4,950	31	41
1	35	...	453	311	513	6	...
60	120	...	4,898	1,112	3,430	3	3
99	193	...	6,656	710	5,307	4	3
786	273	45	5,837	2,703	3,629	33	35
1,869	128	98	8,017	816	3,065	35	29
763	155	84	7,484	2,278	3,369	30	22
31	329	8	4,213	1,026	1,029	13	2
1,303	55	43	7,056	1,339	2,167	15	7
1,935	87	173	9,334	2,292	3,252	15	12
10,704	2,638	451	141,619	24,153	77,902	262	225

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).						
	Northern Registration District.						
1	East Khandesh	149	27	1	195	7,870	30,444
2	West Khandesh	86	46	...	142	4,167	18,670
3	Surat	115	34	4	172	3,343	15,177
4	Broach	55	17	...	78	1,846	8,746
5	Kaira	203	43	14	283	7,361	20,663
6	Panch Mahals	87	41	4	141	2,144	9,819
7	Ahmedabad	128	55	14	217	3,389	19,325
	Central Registration District.						
8	Ahmednagar	205	69	5	288	12,038	28,119
9	Poona	260	85	7	352	7,169	26,324
10	Nasik	166	62	4	243	7,836	25,110
11	Thana	173	185	8	418	5,343	18,995
12	Bombay Suburban	45	4	1	56	551	1,920
13	Kolaba	157	40	...	203	4,791	14,714
14	Ratnagiri	154	219	2	382	10,785	24,123
	Southern Registration District.						
15	Belgaum	343	65	11	487	10,101	23,861
16	Dharwar	256	47	7	374	11,139	25,506
17	Bijapur	243	59	8	357	7,265	21,755
18	Kanara	143	17	2	177	5,280	12,093
19	Sholapur	204	64	7	297	9,314	21,574
20	Satara	348	136	7	518	11,511	29,102
	Total of Districts ...	3,520	1,272	101	5,380	133,193	396,040

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
								For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
·29	·24	...	14·70	1·34	5·49	·19	7·76	30·01	32·70
·01	·06	...	11·09	·92	9·02	·21	6·13	27·44	28·67
·02	·47	...	10·76	·40	9·06	·31	5·94	26·96	27·45
...	·43	...	16·07	1·29	6·79	·28	6·81	31·67	30·71
...	·03	...	8·49	1·98	10·26	·45	11·74	32·95	29·96
...	·33	...	13·98	·68	3·96	·36	5·40	24·71	22·46
0·2	·12	...	18·53	·56	5·25	·34	5·18	30·00	25·40
1·00	0·15	...	6·76	2·75	6·58	0·32	13·16	30·72	28·02
1·78	0·06	...	10·16	2·49	6·28	0·39	7·93	29·09	25·39
0·90	0·09	...	11·13	1·38	6·19	0·28	9·01	28·91	29·56
0·30	0·21	...	8·89	1·50	6·50	0·55	7·03	24·98	20·89
0·01	0·35	...	4·49	3·08	5·07	0·55	5·44	18·99	13·91
0·10	0·29	...	8·39	1·86	5·75	0·35	8·04	24·69	23·27
0·08	0·17	...	5·48	0·59	4·40	0·32	8·89	19·84	19·64
·80	·28	·05	5·95	2·76	3·70	·50	10·30	24·35	28·56
2·07	·14	·11	8·89	·90	3·40	·42	12·36	28·28	31·10
·97	·20	·11	9·56	2·91	4·30	·46	9·28	27·79	31·00
·09	·90	·02	11·64	2·84	2·85	·49	14·59	33·43	29·00
1·92	·08	·06	10·44	2·00	3·20	·44	13·78	31·92	30·98
1·75	·08	·15	8·45	2·07	2·94	·47	10·42	26·33	25·65
·74	·18	·03	9·87	1·68	5·41	·37	9·29	27·55	27·10

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	B—TOWNS.					
1	City of Bombay	1,161,383	18,423	17,181	35,604	30·65
	East Khándesh District.					
2	Jalgaon	34,375	718	658	1,376	40·03
3	Nasirabad	14,753	257	240	497	33·68
4	Yawal	12,751	243	206	449	35·21
5	Dharangaon	18,542	324	319	643	34·67
6	Erandol	12,382	306	254	560	45·22
7	Amalner	23,491	343	278	621	26·43
8	Párola	12,277	316	283	599	48·79
9	Chálisgaon	16,808	374	347	721	42·89
10	Chopda	18,434	242	176	418	22·68
11	Bhusáwal	27,999	393	330	723	25·83
	West Khandesh District.					
12	Dhulia	39,939	796	676	1,472	36·85
13	Nandurbár	16,919	448	435	883	52·19
	Surat District.					
14	Surat	98,986	3,122	3,039	6,161	40·75
15	Rander	12,344	274	243	517	41·88
16	Bulsar	19,481	346	310	656	33·67
	Broach District.					
17	Broach	34,276	1,150	1,099	2,249	65·32
18	Jambusar	11,734	328	308	636	54·20
19	Ankleshwar	12,085	267	260	527	43·79
	Kaira District.					
20	Kaira	8,316	174	188	362	43·53
21	Mehmodabad	7,116	178	191	369	51·85
22	Nadiad	34,584	922	820	1,742	50·37
23	Borsad	13,191	406	371	777	58·90
24	Anand	11,660	324	284	608	52·14
25	Umreth	14,779	420	410	830	56·16
26	Dakore	8,493	204	173	377	44·39
27	Kapadvani	16,556	378	389	767	46·33
	Panch Mahals District.					
28	Godhra	35,110	452	368	820	23·35
29	Dohad	22,093	427	324	751	33·99

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						Injuries	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
5	905	2	2,333	1,456	12,559	89	14
...	2	...	271	29	133	...	2
...	...	...	163	17	93	1	3
...	2	...	117	23	47	...	...
...	3	...	103	26	77	...	...
2	...	...	106	15	42	1	...
...	...	...	165	8	84	...	...
...	...	...	93	38	75	...	...
1	...	...	211	10	119	1	...
...	...	...	108	6	35	2	1
11	31	...	179	20	58	...	...
2	1	...	294	28	176	...	...
...	...	...	129	45	109	1	2
...	375	...	900	323	1,607	2	1
...	23	...	225	10	76	...	...
...	2	...	34	1	135	3	...
...	16	...	376	34	331	1	...
...	...	...	114	5	105	...	...
...	...	...	342	7	42	...	...
...	...	...	42	19	85	...	...
...	6	...	147	8	38	...	...
...	...	...	703	14	274	...	...
...	3	3	254	26	57	...	...
...	...	...	200	18	88	1	...
...	...	...	212	3	216	...	...
...	...	...	84	35	127	...	...
...	...	...	314	12	86	...	...
...	1	...	488	1	17	...	...
...	...	...	303	14	19	...	...

1	2	11 INJURIES—*contd.*				12	13
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B—TOWNS.						
1	City of Bombay	627	2	...	732	11,736	29,729
	East Khandesh District.						
2	Jalgaon	8	...	...	10	301	746
3	Nasirabad	...	...	...	4	60	337
4	Yawal	2	...	...	2	51	242
5	Dharangaon	5	1	...	6	137	352
6	Erandol	1	...	1	3	133	301
7	Amalner	6	...	...	6	87	350
8	Parola	5	2	...	7	91	309
9	Chalisgaon	5	...	...	6	33	380
10	Chopda	3	...	...	6	54	209
11	Bhusawal	5	...	...	5	110	414
	West Khandesh District.						
12	Dhulia	3	...	...	3	328	532
13	Nandurbar	12	2	...	17	192	492
	Surat District.						
14	Surat	44	1	...	48	1,962	5,215
15	Rander	...	...	...	...	58	392
16	Bulsar	8	...	...	11	194	377
	Broach District.						
17	Broach	16	3	...	20	550	1,327
18	Jambusar	7	1	...	8	71	303
19	Ankleshwar	5	...	...	5	39	435
	Kaira District.						
20	Kaira ...	3	1	2	6	94	246
21	Mehmedabad ...	2	...	...	2	52	253
22	Nadiad ...	17	2	...	19	283	1,293
23	Borsad ...	2	...	...	2	132	477
24	Anand ...	14	1	1	17	167	490
25	Umreth ...	9	1	...	10	97	538
26	Dakore ...	6	1	...	7	116	369
27	Kapadvanj ...	4	...	...	4	100	516
	Panch Mahals District.						
28	Godhra	...	...	...	...	24	531
29	Dohad ...	9	...	...	9	38	383

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
·00	·78	·00	2·01	1·25	10·81	·63	10·11	25·59	22·55
...	·06	...	7·88	·84	3·87	·29	8·76	21·70	20·91
...	...	...	11·05	1·15	6·30	·27	4·07	22·84	27·38
...	·16	...	9·18	1·80	3·68	·16	4·00	18·98	14·35
...	·16	...	5·56	1·40	4·15	·32	7·39	18·98	23·25
·16	...	...	8·56	1·21	3·39	·24	10·74	24·30	26·78
...	...	...	7·02	·34	3·58	·26	3·70	14·90	16·52
...	...	...	7·98	3·09	6·11	·57	7·41	25·16	25·17
·06	...	...	12·55	·60	7·08	·36	1·96	22·61	22·36
...	...	...	5·86	·32	1·90	·32	2·93	11·33	13·12
·39	1·11	...	6·39	·72	2·07	·18	3·93	14·79	12·77
·05	·02	...	7·36	·70	4·46	·08	8·22	20·83	20·23
...	...	...	7·62	2·66	6·45	1·00	11·35	29·08	27·21
...	2·48	...	5·95	2·13	10·63	·32	12·98	34·49	43·40
...	1·86	...	18·23	·81	6·15	...	4·70	31·75	24·30
...	·10	...	1·74	·05	6·93	·57	9·96	19·35	18·66
...	·47	...	10·97	·99	9·65	·58	16·05	38·71	34·63
...	...	...	9·72	·42	8·95	·68	6·05	25·82	27·11
...	...	...	28·41	·58	3·50	·41	3·24	36·14	27·38
...	...	...	5·05	2·28	10·23	·72	11·30	29·58	28·14
...	·84	...	20·66	1·12	5·34	·98	7·31	35·55	34·82
...	...	...	20·33	·40	7·92	·55	8·18	37·38	37·49
...	·23	·23	19·25	1·97	4·32	·15	10·01	36·16	38·31
...	...	...	17·15	1·55	7·54	1·46	14·32	42·02	31·99
...	...	...	14·35	·20	14·61	·68	6·56	36·40	34·24
...	...	...	9·89	4·12	14·95	·82	13·66	43·44	37·65
...	...	...	18·96	·73	5·19	·24	6·04	31·16	29·13
...	·03	...	13·90	·03	·48	...	·68	15·12	17·18
...	...	...	13·72	·63	·86	·40	1·72	17·33	18·13

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Ahmedabad District.					
30	Ahmedabad	310,000	8,979	8,366	17,345	55·95
31	Dhandhuka	9,076	242	200	442	48·76
32	Viramgaon	18,965	342	303	645	34·01
33	Dholka	13,743	399	363	762	55·44
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment	2,492	29	14	43	17·26
	Ahmednagar District.					
35	Ahmednagar	41,890	1,168	1,107	2,275	54·31
36	Sangamner	15,355	100	96	196	12·76
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment	11,141	142	146	288	25·85
	Poona District.					
38	Poona City	162,902	3,454	3,030	6,484	39·80
39	Poona Suburban	16,676	133	109	242	14·51
40	Junnár	8,421	64	42	106	12·59
41	Bárámati	14,170	205	203	408	28·79
42	Lonávla	10,694	160	149	309	28·89
43	Poona Cantonment	28,257	279	277	556	19·68
44	Kirkee do.	9,976	136	125	261	26·16
	Nasik District.					
45	Násik	48,703	639	517	1,156	23·73
46	Trimbak	4,334	76	90	166	38·30
47	Igatpuri	9,627	147	101	248	25·76
48	Manmád	12,263	143	115	258	21·04
49	Yeola	16,751	235	232	467	27·88
50	Málegaon	32,462	664	604	1,270	39·05
51	Deoláli Cantonment	6,114	44	36	80	13·09
	Thana District.					
52	Thána	21,816	298	303	601	27·55
53	Bassein	12,689	128	84	212	16·71
54	Bhiwandi	15,619	160	121	281	17·99
55	Kalyán	26,291	355	335	690	26·24
	Bombay Suburban District.					
56	Bándra	45,320	734	694	1,428	29·96

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11 Injuries.	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
4	57	...	2,236	722	6,335	6	4
...	14	...	119	10	76	...	...
...	...	...	465	13	303	...	...
...	1	...	236	10	84	...	...
...	...	...	24	2	15	...	...
3	6	...	168	166	332	...	...
15	7	...	75	10	30	...	...
...	...	...	78	19	53	...	...
13	8	...	1,927	412	2,034	1	...
...	...	...	155	35	75	...	...
38	...	...	39	21	45	...	...
14	...	...	93	70	80	...	...
...	...	...	9	18	152	...	...
...	...	...	30	33	190	...	...
...	1	...	17	64	109	...	...
4	4	1	256	116	536	...	1
...	...	...	35	8	29	...	...
...	...	...	43	18	44	...	...
29	1	...	70	8	32	...	...
25	...	...	160	33	149	...	...
20	...	...	439	61	139	1	...
...	...	...	7	1	26	...	...
...	...	...	69	39	153	2	1
...	...	...	20	10	51	...	2
...	...	1	67	40	81	...	1
...	2	...	72	48	141	...	2
1	4	...	39	84	221	2	1

1	2	11 INJURIES—*contd.*				12	13
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Ahmedabad District.						
30	Ahmedabad	129	2	12	153	5,513	15,016
31	Dhandhuka	4	1	...	5	60	284
32	Viramgaon	...	...	...	...	78	859
33	Dholka	3	1	...	4	134	469
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment	...	...	...	...	4	45
	Ahmednagar District.						
35	Ahmednagar	8	1	...	9	519	1,143
36	Sangamner	4	1	...	5	100	242
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment	...	...	1	1	58	209
	Poona District.						
38	Poona City	43	1	...	45	2,481	6,920
39	Poona Suburban	1	...	...	1	109	355
40	Junnar	2	...	...	2	67	212
41	Baramati	3	...	...	3	99	359
42	Lonavla	5	1	...	6	66	251
43	Poona Cantonment	9	...	...	9	183	445
44	Kirkee do.	2	...	...	2	102	295
	Nasik District.						
45	Nasik	21	1	...	23	784	1,724
46	Trimbak	...	...	...	...	42	114
47	Igatpuri	4	...	...	4	53	162
48	Manmad	4	...	...	4	26	170
49	Yeola	5	...	...	5	155	527
50	Malegaon	10	...	...	11	166	836
51	Deolali Cantonment	1	...	...	1	24	59
	Thana District.						
52	Thana	8	...	...	11	220	492
53	Bassein	2	...	...	4	48	133
54	Bhiwandi	3	...	...	4	59	252
55	Kalyan	9	1	1	13	178	454
	Bombay Suburban District.						
56	Bandra	8	1	1	13	457	819

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes	
								For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
...	·18	...	7·22	2·33	20·44	·49	17·78	48·44	48·38
...	1·54	...	13·11	1·10	8·38	·55	6·51	31·29	27·72
...	...	...	24·52	·68	15·93	...	4·11	45·29	47·33
...	·07	...	17·18	·73	6·11	·29	9·75	34·13	29·16
...	...	...	9·63	·80	6·02	...	1·61	18·06	12·60
0·07	0·14	...	4·01	2·53	7·93	0·21	12·39	27·28	25·89
0·97	0·46	...	4·88	0·65	1·96	0·33	6·51	15·76	16·40
...	...	...	6·99	1·71	4·75	0·09	5·21	18·75	22·49
0·08	0·05	...	7·53	2·54	12·48	0·28	15·23	38·18	24·51
...	...	...	8·09	2·10	4·59	0·06	6·54	21·29	28·41
4·51	...	...	4·64	2·50	5·34	0·24	7·95	25·18	29·27
0·99	...	...	6·57	4·94	5·64	0·21	6·99	25·34	22·80
...	...	...	0·84	1·68	14·22	0·56	6·17	23·47	22·13
...	...	...	1·07	1·16	6·72	0·32	6·48	15·75	24·41
...	0·10	...	1·70	6·42	10·93	0·20	10·22	29·57	35·32
·08	·08	·02	5·26	2·38	11·01	·47	16·09	35·39	33·38
...	...	...	8·08	1·84	6·69	...	9·69	26·30	26·30
...	...	...	4·46	1·87	4·56	·42	5·50	16·82	15·81
2·37	·08	...	5·71	·65	2·59	·33	2·12	13·86	8·97
1·49	...	...	9·56	1·97	8·89	·30	9·25	31·46	28·95
·61	...	...	13·51	1·88	4·30	·34	5·11	25·75	25·79
...	...	...	1·15	·16	4·25	·16	3·93	9·65	10·76
...	...	...	3·16	1·79	7·01	·51	10·08	22·55	20·48
...	...	...	1·58	·78	4·02	·32	3·78	10·48	12·99
...	...	·06	4·29	2·56	5·19	·26	3·78	16·14	21·19
...	·07	...	2·74	1·83	5·37	·49	6·77	17·27	17·49
·02	·08	...	·82	1·76	4·64	·27	9·59	17·18	12·71

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Bombay Suburban District—contd.					
57	Kurla	30,311	440	409	849	28·00
	Kolaba District.					
58	Alibág	6,653	152	147	299	44·94
59	Mahád	8,123	145	119	264	32·50
60	Panwel	8,423	145	146	291	34·54
61	Uran	9,762	79	44	123	12·60
	Ratnagiri District.					
62	Ratnágiri	23,906	213	169	382	15·98
63	Vengurla	20,158	376	383	759	37·64
64	Málwan	29,817	360	317	677	22·70
65	Chiplun	13,056	200	141	341	26·11
	Belgaum District.					
66	Belgaum	41,204	693	612	1,305	31·67
67	Gokak	11,866	247	250	477	40·19
68	Athni	13,561	228	192	420	31·05
69	Nipani	17,857	265	223	488	27·32
70	Belgaum Cantonment	8,220	30	28	58	7·05
	Dharwar District.					
71	Dharwar	41,671	587	544	1,131	27·11
72	Hubli	89,982	1,352	1,188	2,540	28·22
73	Gadag-Bettigeri	45,852	1,077	1,016	2,093	45·64
74	Ranebennur	16,967	371	369	740	43·62
75	Nawalgund	6,203	120	109	229	36·91
	Bijapur District.					
76	Bijapur	39,747	903	778	1,681	42·29
77	Bagalkot	15,567	451	406	857	54·95
78	Guledgud	16,756	322	267	589	35·15
79	Ilkal	14,267	228	208	436	30·56

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						Injuries.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Suicide.	
						Male.	Female.
...	2	...	69	128	223	...	...
...	...	...	30	8	26	...	...
4	...	...	35	3	31	...	...
...	1	...	89	8	34	...	...
...	10	...	6	3	36	2	1
...	...	...	98	11	45	...	...
4	...	...	56	32	102	...	...
...	4	...	104	13	80	...	...
...	...	...	83	20	32	...	...
15	12	...	178	95	196	2	2
56	3	...	99	43	60	...	...
1	...	...	107	16	72	...	...
...	...	...	80	26	78	1	1
2	...	...	18	...	14	...	...
29	...	1	151	42	122	3	1
63	1	2	312	96	445	3	1
6	...	...	301	117	186	2	2
10	...	...	51	67	133	1	..
...	...	...	31	3	12	1	...
8	3	...	118	74	153	2	1
9	28	...	170	16	88	1	...
...	4	...	58	5	77	...	...
1	...	...	100	...	66	1	...

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1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Bombay Suburban District—contd.						
57	Kurla	11	...	...	11	223	656
	Kolaba District						
58	Alibag	2	...	...	2	59	125
59	Mahad	4	...	...	4	49	126
60	Panwel	4	...	...	4	52	188
61	Uran	3	...	...	6	32	93
	Ratnagiri District.						
62	Ratnagiri.	7	1	1	9	147	310
63	Vengurla	5	...	...	5	264	463
64	Malwan	9	...	...	9	325	535
65	Chiplun	1	...	...	1	79	215
	Belgaum District.						
66	Belgaum	19	...	4	27	517	1,040
67	Gokak	2	...	1	3	73	337
68	Athni	6	2	...	8	64	268
69	Nipani	6	...	...	8	107	299
70	Belgaum Cantonment	3	...	...	3	32	69
	Dharwar District.						
71	Dharwar	21	3	2	30	471	846
72	Hubli	25	...	...	29	472	1,420
73	Gadag-Bettigeri	12	1	...	17	732	1,359
74	Ranebennur	2	...	...	3	230	494
75	Nawalgund		1	...	2	90	138
	Bijapur District.						
76	Bijapur	22	3	...	28	525	910
77	Bagalkot	4	...	...	5	262	578
78	Guledgud	1	...	...	1	314	459
79	Ilkal	1	2	...	4	296	467

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
								For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
...	·01	...	2·28	4·22	7·36	·38	7·39	21·64	17·99
...	...	...	4·51	1·20	3·90	·30	8·87	18·78	14·26
·49	...	...	4·31	·37	3·82	·49	6·03	15·51	75·18
...	·12	...	10·56	·95	4·03	·47	6·17	22·30	19·38
...	1·02	...	·62	·31	3·68	·62	3·27	9·52	7·93
...	...	...	4·09	·46	1·86	·37	6·15	12·96	11·60
19	...	...	1·77	1·57	5·05	·24	13·09	22·96	26·44
...	·13	...	3·51	·45	2·66	·30	10·89	17·94	15·25
...	...	...	6·37	1·54	2·46	·08	6·08	16·46	17·81
·36	·29	...	4·33	2·30	4·75	·65	12·54	25·23	26·84
4·71	·25	...	8·34	3·62	5·06	·25	6·15	28·40	25·86
·07	...	...	7·89	1·17	5·30	·58	4·71	19·76	21·52
...	...	...	4·49	1·45	4·36	·44	5·98	16·74	13·67
·24	...	...	2·18	...	1·70	·36	3·88	8·39	10·07
·69	...	·02	3·62	1·01	2·92	·71	11·30	20·30	26·24
·70	·01	·02	3·46	1·07	4·94	·32	5·24	15·78	16·97
·13	...	...	6·56	2·55	4·05	·37	15·96	29·63	33·09
·58	...	...	3·00	3·06	7·84	·17	13·56	29·12	25·58
...	...	...	4·99	·48	1·98	·32	14·50	22·24	28·95
·20	·07	...	2·84	1·86	4·00	·71	13·21	22·89	22·81
·58	1·80	...	10·90	1·03	5·64	·32	16·80	37·06	42·44
...	·24	...	3·46	·30	4·60	·06	18·74	27·39	30·66
·07	...	...	7·00	...	4·63	·28	20·75	33·73	40·23

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Kanara District.					
80	Karwar	16,122	170	151	321	19·91
81	Kumta	14,554	182	139	321	22·06
82	Gokarn	8,506	113	116	229	26·80
83	Honawar	7,955	131	92	223	28·02
84	Bhatkal	8,938	131	159	290	32·45
	Sholapur District.					
85	Sholapur	144,654	3,649	3,393	7,042	48·68
86	Barsi	27,610	701	625	1,326	48·03
87	Pandharpur	29,460	711	670	1,381	46·88
	Satara District.					
88	Satara	26,379	318	284	602	22·82
89	Wai	11,760	228	218	446	37·93
90	Karad	14,479	186	152	338	23·34
91	Ashta	11,251	145	176	321	28·53
92	Islampur	10,737	104	93	197	18·35
	Total for the towns ...	3,558,957	67,763	62,237	130,000	36·53
	Total for the Province ...	17,932,368	382,054	360,277	742,331	41·40

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						Injuries.	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
...	38	28	39	6	12	...	...
...	13	1	71	22	20	1	1
...	1	...	60	31	15	...	1
...	2	...	20	9	8	...	...
1	15	...	64	11	29	...	...
23	69	87	652	390	1,808	6	2
12	...	...	341	58	58	...	...
60	...	1	332	202	257	...	1
13	...	...	173	53	110	3	1
3	...	...	41	18	35	...	...
4	...	...	45	28	40	...	...
72	...	...	35	18	27	3	...
21	...	...	26	17	20	...	...
600	1,682	127	19,531	5,951	33,211	146	50
11,304	4,320	578	161,150	30,104	111,113	408	275

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Kanara District.						
80	Karwar	3	...	...	3	109	235
81	Kumta	7	1	...	10	60	197
82	Gokarn	3	...	...	4	66	177
83	Honawar	...	...	...	...	24	63
84	Bhatkal	3	...	...	3	72	195
	Sholapur District.						
85	Sholapur	53	1	...	62	1,584	4,675
86	Barsi	12	...	1	13	579	1,061
87	Pandharpur	12	...	1	14	656	1,602
	Satara District.						
88	Satara	9	2	2	17	385	751
89	Wai	5	...	...	5	131	233
90	Karad	6	...	1	7	95	219
91	Ashta	6	...	1	10	91	253
92	Islampur	5	1	...	6	108	198
	Total for the towns ...	1,410	47	33	1,686	38,450	101,238
	Total for the Province ...	4,930	1,319	134	7,066	1,71,643	4,97,278

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
.....	2·36	1·73	2·42	·37	·74	·18	6·76	14·58	11·72
.....	·89	·07	4·88	1·51	1·37	·69	4·12	13·54	14·15
.....	·12	...	7·05	3·64	1·76	·47	7·76	20·81	21·49
.....	·25	...	2·51	1·13	1·00	...	3·02	7·88	10·05
·11	1·68	...	7·16	1·23	3·24	·34	8·06	21·82	16·58
·16	·48	·60	4·51	2·70	12·50	·43	10·95	32·32	34 30
·43	...	...	12·35	2·10	2·10	·47	20·97	38·43	40·12
2·04	...	·03	12·97	6·86	9·74	·48	22·27	54·38	48 35
·49	...	...	6·56	2·01	4·17	·64	14·59	28·47	24·62
·26	...	...	3·49	1·53	2·97	·43	11·14	19·81	20·75
·28	...	...	3·11	1·93	2·76	·48	6·56	15·13	14·94
6·40	...	...	3·11	1·60	2·40	·89	8·09	22·49	18·89
1·96	...	...	2·42	1·58	1·86	·56	10·06	18·44	19·58
·17	·47	·04	5·49	1·67	9·33	·47	10·80	28·44	26·49
·63	·24	·03	8·99	1·68	6·20	·39	9·57	27·73	26·9

ANNUAL FORM No. VI (*a*)—DEATHS *registered from certain* *during the*

1	2	3		4		5	
		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
No.	Districts and Towns	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).						
	Northern Registration District.						
1	East Khándesh	281	·28	116	·11	1	·00
2	West Khándesh	744	1·09	17	·03	...	...
3	Surat	32	·05	8	·01	...	...
4	Broach	...	·00	68	·24	...	..
5	Kaira	...	·00	158	·25	...	...
6	Panch Mahála	...	·00	16	·04	..	...
7	Ahmedabad	2	·00	383	·59	...	...
	Central Registration District.						
8	Ahmednagar	372	·40	155	·17	...	...
9	Poona	123	·13	79	·09	28	·03
10	Násik	398	·46	142	·16	3	·03
11	Thána	690	·91	33	·04	..	...
12	Bombay Suburban	38	·38	8	·08	...	...
13	Kolaba	952	1·60	66	·11	...	...
14	Ratnágiri	89	·07	78	·07	...	...
	Southern Registration District.						
15	Belgaum	281	·29	255	·26	1	·00
16	Dhárwár	435	·48	104	·12	...	...
17	Bijápur	211	·27	59	·08	...	...
18	Kánara	451	1·25	33	·10	...	...
19	Sholápur	34	·05	113	·17	...	...
20	Sátára	94	·08	111	·10	...	...
	Total of Districts ...	5,227	·36	2,002	·14	33	·00

The returns under the following Columns and diseases are blank :—
(9) Relapsing Fever, (10) Typhus, (11) Black Water Fever, (18) Beri Beri, (19) Acute Poliomyelities, (21) Chickenpox, (22) Mumps, (23) Whooping cough, (24) T. B. of joints, (25) Other tubercular diseases, (26) Leprosy, (27) Cancer.

diseases in the DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *year 1936.*

6		7		8		12		13		14	
Malaria.		Influenza.		Kala Azar.		Other Fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
1,553	1·53	...	...	...	...	12,964	12·78	109	·11	1,251	1·23
1,959	2·88	...	...	...	...	4,828	7·09	35	·05	592	·87
37	·07	...	...	...	...	5,986	10·63	45	·08	180	·32
5	·02	...	...	...	...	4,365	15·81	26	·09	333	1·20
8	·01	...	...	...	...	5,162	8·23	741	1·18	501	·80
20	·05	2	...	...	...	5,519	13·89	13	·03	259	·65
223	·35	...	...	...	...	11,323	17·59	124	·19	226	·37
2,164	2·36	1	·00	...	...	3,508	3·83	117	·15	2,40	2·62
3,486	3·85	5	·01	...	...	5,473	6 05	26	·03	2,230	2·46
6,563	7·56	10	·01	...	...	2,529	2·91	130	·14	1,075	1·24
2,871	3·78	...	...	...	...	3,158	4·16	197	·26	943	1·24
190	1·88	20	·20	...	...	197	1·95	85	·85	226	2·23
739	1·24	9	·05	...	...	3,232	5·42	221	·37	891	1·49
66	·06	1	·00	...	...	6,422	5·28	85	·07	625	·52
1,304	1·33	2	·00	...	...	3,994	4·07	189	·19	2,514	2·56
1,905	2·11	3	·00	...	...	5,570	6·18	64	·07	752	·83
849	1·48	...	...	...	...	6,865	8·13	76	·10	2,202	2·81
996	2·75	2	·01	...	...	2,731	7·55	218	·60	808	2·23
413	·61	...	...	...	...	6,497	9·61	7	·01	1,332	1·97
244	·22	1	·00	...	...	8,884	8·04	28	·03	2,264	2·05
25,594	1·78	56	·00	...	...	108,707	7·56	2 536	·18	21,617	1·50

1	2	15		16		17	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Respiratory diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).						
	Northern Registration District.						
1	East Khandesh	109	·11	926	·91	4,532	4·47
2	West Khandesh	51	·08	608	·89	5,478	8·05
3	Surat	1,547	2·75	504	·89	3,049	5·42
4	Broach	353	1·28	225	·81	1,328	4·70
5	Kaira	370	·59	1,370	2·19	4,691	7·48
6	Panch Mahâls	112	·28	291	·73	1,172	2·95
7	Ahmedabad	388	·60	817	1·27	2,180	3·38
	Central Registration District.						
8	Ahmednagar	144	·16	1,204	1·31	4,675	5·11
9	Poona	149	·16	1,027	1·13	4,511	4·99
10	Nasik	744	·85	671	·77	3,968	4·57
11	Thana	1,356	1·77	1,408	1·85	2,186	2·88
12	Bombay Suburban	174	1·72	117	1·16	222	2·19
13	Kolaba	457	·76	1,825	3·06	1,148	1·92
14	Ratnágiri	51	·05	2,671	2·12	2,585	2·13
	Southern Registration District.						
15	Belgaum	121	·12	787	·80	2,721	2·77
16	Dhárwár	53	·05	665	·74	2,347	2·60
17	Bijápur	7	·01	739	·94	2,623	3·35
18	Kánara	40	·11	221	·61	768	2·12
19	Sholapur	65	·10	464	·69	1,638	2·42
20	Satara	89	·09	1,138	1·03	2,030	1·84
	Total of Districts ...	6,377	·44	17,673	1·23	53,852	3·75

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

20		28	29			30	31
Diphtheria.		Deaths under 1 year.					
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths from child birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
...	...	31	4,526	3,930	8,456	165·97	1
...	...	52	2,953	2,513	5,466	146·08	2
...	...	52	2,104	1,706	3,810	153·04	3
...	...	56	1,367	1,281	2,648	188·24	4
...	...	87	2,715	2,416	5,131	169·86	5
...	...	111	1,099	1,016	2,115	127·46	6
...	...	49	2,698	2,151	4,849	163·82	7
6	·01	135	4,175	3,303	7,478	132·94	8
20	·02	86	3,348	2,648	5,996	168·44	9
...	...	62	3,475	2,872	6,347	157·59	10
3	·01	155	1,902	1,577	3,479	133·16	11
1	·01	16	219	185	404	158·99	12
2	·00	69	1,858	1,526	3,384	143·16	13
...	...	87	2,099	1,615	3,714	88·86	14
...	...	134	2,910	2,370	5,280	127·74	15
...	...	318	2,903	2,404	5,307	150·54	16
...	..	232	2,642	2,097	4,739	142·56	17
...	...	315	1,374	1,291	2,665	221·90	18
...	...	154	3,246	2,555	5,801	195·89	19
...	...	182	3,906	3,169	7,015	152·12	20
32	·00	2,373	51,519	42,625	94,144	153·75	

1	2	3		4		5	
		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS.						
1	City of Bombay	284	·24	146	·13	228	·20
	East Khandesh District.						
2	Jalgaon	24	·70	19	·55	...	...
3	Nasirabad	...	...	1	·07	...	...
4	Yawal	1	·08	...	...	...	...
5	Dharangaon	...	...	3	·16	...	...
6	Erandol	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Amálner	1	·04	5	·21	...	...
8	Parola	3	·24	...	...	...	..
9	Chálisgaon	1	·06	8	·48	...	...
10	Chopda	2	·11	...	...	...	...
11	Bhusáwal	2	·07	4	·14	...	...
	West Khandesh District.						
12	Dhulia	1	·02	5	·13	2	·05
13	Nandurbar	7	·41	...	...	...	...
	Surat District.						
14	Surat	59	·39	182	1·20	1	·01
15	Rander	2	·15	...	...	...	...
16	Bulsar	5	·26	6	·31	...	...
	Broach District.						
17	Broach	...	...	44	1·28	...	...
18	Jambusar	...	...	9	·77	...	...
19	Ankleshwar	...	...	6	·48	...	...
	Kaira District.						
20	Kaira	3	·24	1	·12	...	...
21	Mehmedabad	...	...	5	·70	...	...
22	Nadiád	...	...	73	2·11	...	...
23	Borsad	...	...	33	2·50	...	...
24	Anand	3	·26	32	2·74	3	·26
25	Umreth	...	...	14	·95	...	...
26	Dákore	1	·12	9	1·06	...	...
27	Kapadvanj	...	...	31	1·87	...	...

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

6 Malaria.		7 Influenza.		8 Kala Azar.		12 Other Fevers.		13 Dysentery.		14 Diarrhœa.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
59	·08	70	·06	3	·00	1,513	1·30	456	·39	1,000	·86
8	·23	...	...	...	...	220	6·40	1	·03	28	·81
...	...	...	...	...	...	162	10·68	...	...	17	1·15
5	·39	...	...	...	...	111	8·71	...	...	23	1·80
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	5·40	...	...	26	1·40
...	...	...	...	...	...	106	8·56	1	·08	14	1·13
...	...	...	...	...	...	159	6·77	4	·17	4	·17
1	·08	...	...	...	...	94	7·66	...	...	38	3·09
11	·65	...	...	...	...	191	11·36	2	·12	8	·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	106	5·75	...	...	6	·32
2	·07	...	...	...	...	171	6·11	19	·68	1	·04
36	·90	...	...	...	...	250	6 26	...	...	28	·70
20	1·18	...	...	...	...	102	6·03	3	·18	42	2·48
197	1·30	3	·02	...	...	458	3·00	65	·42	258	1·71
1	·08	...	...	...	...	222	17·59	9	·73	1	·08
1	·05	2	·10	...	...	20	1·02	1	·05	...	...
1	·03	1	·03	...	...	330	9·63	2	·06	32	·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	105	8·95	2	·17	3	·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	336	27·98	2	·17	5	·41
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	4·69	1	·12	18	2·16
...	...	...	...	...	...	142	19·96	...	...	8	1·12
...	...	...	...	...	...	630	18·22	9	·26	5	·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	221	16·75	21	1·59	5	·38
...	...	...	...	...	...	162	13·89	7	·60	11	·95
...	...	...	...	...	...	198	13·40	3	·20	...	...
16	1·88	...	...	...	...	58	6·83	12	1·41	23	2·71
1	·06	...	...	...	...	282	17·03	1	·06	11	·67

1	2	15		16		17	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Respiratory diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS.						
1	City of Bombay	8,651	7·45	1,983	1·71	1,925	1·66
	East Khandesh District.						
2	Jalgaon	13	·38	28	·81	92	2·68
3	Nasirabad	...	...	4	·27	89	6·03
4	Yawal	4	·31	12	·94	31	2·43
5	Dharangaon	...	...	71	3·83	6	·32
6	Erandol	...	...	3	·24	39	3·15
7	Amálner	6	·26	23	·98	55	2·34
8	Parola	...	...	14	·114	61	4·97
9	Chálisgaon	4	·24	115	6·84	...	...
10	Chopda	2	·11	8	·43	25	1·36
11	Bhusáwal	14	·50	23	·82	21	·75
	West Khandesh District.						
12	Dhulia	18	·45	41	1·02	117	2·93
13	Nandurbar	14	·83	24	1·42	71	4·20
	Surat District.						
14	Surat	797	5·27	339	2·24	471	3·12
15	Ránder	11	·89	43	3·48	22	1·78
16	Bulsar	107	5·49	17	·87	11	·57
	Broach District.						
17	Broach	41	1·19	50	1·46	240	7·00
18	Jambusar	8	·68	8	·68	89	7·59
19	Ankleshwar	9	·75	10	·84	23	1·91
	Kaira District.						
20	Kaira	2	·24	19	2·29	64	7·70
21	Mehmedabad	2	·28	11	1·55	25	3·51
22	Nadiád	169	4·89	60	1·73	45	1·30
23	Borsad	12	·91	19	1·44	26	1·97
24	Anand	46	3·94	27	2·31	15	1·29
25	Umreth	4	·27	18	1·22	194	13·12
26	Dakore	34	4·00	23	2·71	70	8·24
	Kapadvanj	7	·42	26	1·57	53	3·20

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

20		28	29			30	31
Diphtheria.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	...	182	4,799	4,108	8,907	256·17	1
...	...	24	135	96	231	167·88	2
...	...	...	41	44	85	171·03	3
...	...	...	24	22	46	102·45	4
...	...	...	46	49	95	147·74	5
...	...	8	57	39	96	171·43	6
...	...	...	25	26	51	82·13	7
...	...	...	43	33	76	126·88	8
...	...	...	60	43	103	142·86	9
...	...	...	19	15	34	81·34	10
...	...	16	72	50	122	168·74	11
...	...	11	105	99	204	138·59	12
...	...	5	87	72	159	180·07	13
...	...	42	974	924	1,898	308·07	14
...	...	...	61	43	104	201·16	15
...	...	3	56	30	86	131·10	16
...	...	36	171	162	333	148·06	17
...	...	2	39	39	78	122·64	18
...	...	...	64	61	125	237·20	19
...	...	2	32	28	60	165·74	20
...	...	1	42	41	83	224·93	21
...	...	19	278	265	543	311·71	22
...	...	1	101	82	183	235·52	23
...	...	...	59	43	102	167·76	24
...	...	...	99	74	173	208·43	25
...	...	11	63	47	110	291·78	26
...	...	5	85	78	163	212·52	27

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Panch Mahals District.						
28	Godhra	...	...	15	·43	...	...
29	Dohad	1	·05	3	·14	...	...
	Ahmedabad District.						
30	Ahmedabad	29	·09	494	1·60	96	·31
31	Dhandhuka	...	...	13	1·43	...	...
32	Viramgam	...	...	17	·90	5	·26
33	Dholka	...	...	28	2·04	3	·22
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar District.						
35	Ahmednagar	53	1·27	20	·48	1	·02
36	Sangamner	7	·46	...	...	...	...
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment	1	·09	2	·18	2	·18
	Poona District.						
38	Poona City	98	·60	63	·39	20	·13
39	Poona Suburban	1	·06	3	·18	...	...
40	Junnar	1	·12	...	...	...	...
41	Baramati	9	·64	1	·07	...	...
42	Lonávla	1	·09	1	·09	...	...
43	Poona Cantonment	7	·25	1	·04	1	·04
44	Kirkee do.	1	·10	...	...	...	...
	Nasik District.						
45	Násik	48	·99	38	·78	1	·02
46	Trimbak	1	·23	6	1·38	...	...
47	Igatpuri	2	·21	...	...	...	...
48	Manmad	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Yeola	4	·24	...	...	...	...
50	Málegaon	17	·53	41	1·26	...	...
51	Deolali Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thana District.						
52	Thana	32	1·46	2	·09	2	·09
53	Bassein	7	·55	1	·08	...	...

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

6 Malaria.		7 Influenza.		8 Kala Azar.		12 Other Fevers.		13 Dysentery.		14 Diarrhœa.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	...	...	473	13·47	1	·03	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	299	13·53	4	·18	10	·45
133	·43	...	...	...	...	1,484	4·77	192	·62	530	1·71
1	·11	...	...	...	...	105	11·57	...	...	10	1·10
11	·58	...	...	...	...	432	22·78	5	·26	8	·42
...	...	...	...	...	...	205	14·92	...	...	10	·73
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	9·63	2	·80	...	...
12	·28	...	...	...	...	82	1·96	16	·38	90	2·15
15	·97	...	...	...	...	53	3·45	2	·13	8	·52
24	2·15	1	·09	...	...	43	4·30	19	1·71	...	...
531	3·26	4	·02	...	...	511	3·14	34	·21	373	2·33
33	1·98	...	...	...	...	98	5·87	5	·30	30	1·80
2	·24	...	...	...	...	36	4·28	2	·24	19	2·26
10	·71	...	...	...	...	73	5·15	...	...	70	4·94
5	·47	...	...	...	...	2	·19	1	·09	17	1·59
2	·07	2	·07	...	...	17	·60	16	·56	17	·60
5	·50	2	·20	...	...	9	·90	29	2·91	35	3·51
91	1·87	...	...	...	...	78	1·60	69	1·42	47	·96
10	2·31	...	...	...	...	18	4·16	2	·46	6	1·38
1	·10	...	...	...	...	40	4·15	...	...	18	1·87
2	·16	...	...	...	...	68	5·55	1	·08	7	·57
4	·24	...	...	...	...	152	9·08	4	·24	29	1·73
50	1·54	...	...	...	...	331	10·19	9	·28	52	1·60
4	·66	...	...	...	...	3	·49	1	·16	...	...
20	·92	...	...	...	...	13	·60	24	1·10	15	·69
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	·95	5	·39	5	·39

1	2	15		16		17	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Respiratory diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Panch Mahals District.						
28	Godhra	4	·11	6	·17	7	·20
29	Dohad	8	·36	6	·27	5	·23
	Ahmedabad District.						
30	Ahmedabad	628	2·03	982	3·17	4,725	15·24
31	Dhandhuka	6	·66	15	1·66	55	6·06
32	Viramgam	77	4·06	36	1·89	190	10·03
33	Dholka	20	1·46	16	1·16	48	3·49
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment	7	2·81	5	2·01	3	1·20
	Ahmednagar District.						
35	Ahmednagar	147	3·51	103	2·46	82	1·96
36	Sangamner	...	...	10	·65	20	1·31
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment	16	1·43	2	·18	35	3·14
	Poona District.						
38	Poona City	1,042	6·40	566	3·47	426	2·61
39	Poona Suburban	14	·84	11	·66	50	3·00
40	Junnar	6	·71	19	2·26	20	2·37
41	Baramati	17	1·20	38	2·68	25	1·76
42	Lonávla	25	2·34	24	2·25	103	9·63
43	Poona Cantonment	48	1·70	62	2·19	80	2·83
44	Kirkee do.	63	6·32	25	2·51	21	2·10
	Nasik District.						
45	Násik	296	6·08	147	3·02	93	1·91
46	Trimbak	2	·46	7	1·62	20	4·61
47	Igatpuri	25	2·59	6	·62	13	1·35
48	Manmad	5	·40	5	·40	22	1·79
49	Yeola	5	·30	27	1·61	117	6·98
50	Málegaon	13	·43	54	1·66	72	2·21
51	Deolali Cantonment	6	·98	6	·98	14	2·29
	Thana District.						
52	Thána	59	2·79	52	2·38	42	1·93
53	Bassein	24	1·90	22	1·73	5	·39

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

20 Diphtheria.		28	29 Deaths under 1 year.			30	31
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths from child birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
...	...	5	101	95	196	239·02	28
...	...	2	58	38	96	127·83	29
...	...	109	2,739	2,523	5,262	303·38	30
...	...	...	50	42	92	208·14	31
...	...	24	126	103	229	355·04	32
...	...	...	89	63	152	199·47	33
...	...	...	6	6	12	281·42	34
2	·05	16	177	137	314	138·02	35
...	...	4	21	20	41	209·18	36
...	...	5	31	21	52	180·65	37
5	·03	35	1,048	877	1,925	296·68	38
...	...	1	73	56	129	533·06	39
...	...	...	13	9	22	207·55	40
...	...	2	36	42	78	191·18	41
...	...	...	33	15	50	161·81	42
...	...	...	37	19	56	100·72	43
...	...	...	59	30	89	306·51	44
4	·08	3	238	174	412	356·39	45
...	...	...	18	9	27	162·65	46
...	...	...	15	13	28	112·93	47
...	...	3	15	15	30	116·28	48
...	...	1	61	67	128	277·55	49
...	...	...	124	99	223	174·01	50
...	...	...	3	6	9	112·50	51
...	...	1	53	44	97	161·40	52
...	...	1	15	8	23	108·49	53

1	2	3		4		5	
No	Districts and Towns.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Thana District—contd.						
54	Bhiwandi	9	·58	3	·19	...	...
55	Kalyán	22	·84	2	·07	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District.						
56	Bandra	12	·25	3	·06	2	·04
57	Kurla	7	·23	3	·09	1	·03
	Kolaba District.						
58	Alibág	8	1·20	1	·15	...	...
59	Mahád	11	1·38	...	...	...	...
60	Panvel	3	·35	1	·11	...	...
61	Uran	4	·41	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri District.						
62	Ratnágiri	1	·04	4	·16	...	...
63	Vengurla	2	·09	5	·24	...	...
64	Málwan	3	·11	1	·04	...	...
65	Chiplun	2	·16	6	·46	...	...
	Belgaum District.						
66	Belgaum	22	·53	16	·39	1	·02
67	Gokák	13	1·10	6	·51	...	...
68	Athni	...	...	2	·15	...	...
69	Nipáni	2	·11	5	·28	...	...
70	Belgaum Cantonment	1	·12	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar District.						
71	Dhárwár	12	·29	1	·02	1	·02
72	Hubli	28	·31	10	·11	...	...
73	Gadag-Bettigeri	22	·48	11	·24	...	...
74	Ránebennur	...	...	6	·35	...	...
75	Nawalgund	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur District.						
76	Bijápur	8	·20	5	·13	...	...
77	Bágalkot	3	·19	...	...	...	...
78	Guledgud	10	·60	...	...	...	...
79	Ilkal	13	·91	...	...	...	...

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

6 Malaria.		7 Influenza.		8 Kala Azar.		12 Other Fevers.		13 Dysentery.		14 Diarrhœa.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
47	3·01	...	...	...	...	8	·51	3	·19	37	2·37
5	·19	...	...	..	...	43	1·64	7	·27	41	1·56
4	·08	3	·05	...	...	15	·32	39	·82	45	·95
2	·07	...	...	..	...	56	1·84	40	1·32	88	2·90
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3·16	1	·15	7	1·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2·95	1	·12	2	·24
3	·35	6	·71	...	...	76	9·02	2	·23	6	·71
2	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·21	1	·10
...	...	...	...	...	...	93	3·89	...	..	11	·46
11	·54	...	...	..	..	38	1·88	2	·09	30	1·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	3·36	1	·04	12	·41
...	...	...	...	...	...	75	5·75	2	·16	18	1·38
26	·63	...	...	...	...	113	2·74	10	·24	85	2·06
4	·34	...	...	...	...	76	6·40	7	·59	36	3·03
9	·66	...	...	...	...	96	7·08	...	...	16	1·18
11	·62	...	...	...	...	62	3·47	1	·06	25	1·40
2	·24	...	...	...	...	15	1·82	...	...	...	...
22	·53	...	...	...	...	115	2·76	6	·14	36	·86
47	·52	1	·01	...	...	226	2·51	2	·02	94	1·04
5	·11	...	...	...	..	263	5·73	18	·39	99	2·16
5	·29	...	...	...	...	40	2·36	11	·65	56	3·30
2	·32	...	...	...	...	29	4·68	...	...	3	·48
14	·35	...	...	...	...	86	2·16	2	·05	72	1·81
...	...	...	...	...	...	167	10·70	1	·06	15	·96
1	·06	...	...	...	...	47	2·80	...	...	5	·30
23	1·61	...	...	...	...	64	4·48	...	...	...	...

1	2	15		16		17	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Respiratory diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Thana District—contd.						
54	Bhiwandi	19	1·22	35	2·24	27	1·73
55	Kalyán	32	1·22	68	2·59	41	1·56
	Bombay Suburban District.						
56	Bandra	110	2·30	48	1·01	63	1·32
57	Kurla	131	4·32	48	1·58	44	1·45
	Kolaba District.						
58	Alibág	4	·60	18	2·71	4	·60
59	Mahád	4	·49	21	2·59	6	·74
60	Panvel	3	·35	22	2·61	9	1·06
61	Uran	6	·61	17	1·74	13	1·33
	Ratnagiri District.						
62	Ratnágiri	4	·16	32	1·33	9	·37
63	Vengurla	19	·94	39	1·93	44	2·18
64	Málwan	7	·24	32	1·08	41	1·34
65	Chiplun	1	·08	25	1·92	6	·46
	Belgaum District.						
66	Belgaum	46	1·12	108	2·62	42	1·02
67	Gokák	...	...	40	3·37	20	1·69
68	Athani	...	...	16	1·18	56	4·13
69	Nipáni	3	·17	23	1·29	52	2·91
70	Belgaum Cantonment	3	·36	4	·48	7	·85
	Dharwar District.						
71	Dhárwár	9	·22	56	1·34	57	1·37
72	Hubli	17	·19	136	1·51	292	3·25
73	Gadag-Bettigeri	32	·70	65	1·41	89	1·94
74	Ranebennur	1	·06	54	3·18	78	4·60
75	Nawalgund	1	·16	5	·80	6	·97
	Bijapur District.						
76	Bijápur	18	·45	52	1·31	89	2·24
77	Bágalkot	2	·13	24	1·54	62	3·98
78	Guledgud	...	...	41	2·45	36	2·15
79	Ilkal	...	...	15	1·05	51	3·57

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

20		28	29			30	31
Diphtheria.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	...	...	23	11	34	121·00	54
...	...	7	55	49	104	149·28	55
...	...	...	135	96	231	161·76	56
...	...	3	108	102	210	247·34	57
...	...	1	11	8	19	63·54	58
...	...	1	14	4	18	68·18	59
...	...	3	25	15	40	137·45	60
...	...	...	9	4	13	105·69	61
...	...	1	15	15	30	78·53	62
...	...	...	43	31	74	97·49	63
...	...	...	47	39	86	127·03	64
...	...	3	18	10	28	82·11	65
...	...	8	70	92	162	124·13	66
...	...	...	41	20	61	27·88	67
...	...	1	23	11	34	80·95	68
...	...	1	21	11	32	65·57	69
...	...	1	6	4	10	172·41	70
...	...	6	57	43	100	88·42	71
...	...	27	99	79	178	70·08	72
...	...	4	173	170	343	163·88	73
...	...	6	50	47	97	131·08	74
...	...	1	16	22	38	165·94	75
...	...	1	115	107	222	132·06	76
...	...	12	72	48	120	140·02	77
...	...	17	55	54	109	185·06	78
...	...	7	57	44	101	231·65	79

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Kanara District.						
80	Karwar	9	·59	...	...	...	...
81	Kumta	9	·62	...	...	...	...
82	Gokarna	8	·94	...	...	...	...
83	Honawar	2	·25	...	...	...	...
84	Bhatkal	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur District.						
85	Sholapur	104	·72	107	·74	4	·03
86	Barsi	2	·07	34	1·23	...	...
87	Pandharpur	...	...	34	1·15	...	...
	Satara District.						
88	Satara	4	·15	4	·15	...	...
89	Wai	1	·09	2	·17	...	...
90	Karad	7	·48	...	...	...	...
91	Ashta	2	·18	...	...	...	...
92	Islampur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns ...	1,084	·30	1,657	·47	374	·11
	Total of the Province ...	5,311	·35	3,659	·20	407	·02

No. VI (*a*)—*concld.*

6 Malaria.		7 Influenza.		8 Kala Azar.		12 Other Fevers.		13 Dysentery.		14 Diarrhœa.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
28	1·74	...	...	...	...	2	·12	1	·06	5	·31
1	·07	...	...	...	...	61	4·19	8	·55	14	·96
3	·26	...	...	...	...	49	5·76	23	2·70	8	·94
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2·26	1	·13	8	1·01
...	...	...	...	...	...	64	7·16	3	·34	8	·90
65	·45	4	·03	...	...	368	2·52	76	·53	314	2·17
1	·04	...	...	...	...	304	11·01	...	...	58	2·10
6	·20	...	...	...	...	342	11·61	53	1·80	149	5·06
1	·04	...	...	...	...	164	6·22	1	·04	52	1·97
5	·43	...	...	...	...	33	2·81	2	·17	16	1·36
2	·14	...	...	...	...	36	2·49	...	...	28	1·94
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	2·98	...	...	16	1·18
1	·09	...	...	...	...	25	2·33	...	...	17	1·59
1,713	·48	99	·03	3	·00	14,601	4·10	1,390	·39	4,561	1·28
27,307	1·52	165	·01	3	·00	123,308	6·83	3,926	·22	26,178	1·46

1	2	15		16		17	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Respiratory Diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Kanara District.						
80	Karwar	1	·06	7	·43	4	·25
81	Kumta	...	...	6	·41	14	·96
82	Gokarna	1	·12	14	1·65	...	...
83	Honawar	...	...	2	·25	6	·75
84	Bhatkal	...	...	8	·90	21	2·35
	Sholapur District.						
85	Sholapur	644	4·45	334	3·00	720	5·05
86	Barsi	6	·32	7	·25	45	1·63
87	Pandharpur	118	4·01	45	1·53	124	4·21
	Satara District.						
88	Satara	92	·83	43	1·63	45	1·71
89	Wai	2	·17	13	1·11	20	1·70
90	Karad	2	·14	15	1·04	23	1·59
91	Ashta	5	·44	5	·44	17	1·51
92	Islampur	6	·56	5	·47	9	·84
	Total of Towns ...	18,317	3·88	6,919	1·94	12,475	3·51
	Total of the Province ...	20,194	1·13	24,593	1·37	66,327	3·70

No. VI (*a*)—*concld.*

20		28	29			30	31
Diphtheria.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	...	4	16	5	21	65·42	80
...	...	3	20	10	30	93·46	81
...	...	4	7	4	11	48·03	82
...	...	1	4	2	6	26·90	83
...	...	4	16	12	28	96·55	84
...	...	99	815	632	1,447	205·48	85
...	...	7	198	143	341	257·16	86
...	...	17	274	223	497	359·88	87
...	...	5	82	83	165	274·08	88
...	...	2	10	10	20	44·84	89
...	...	1	17	9	26	72·74	90
...	...	1	10	15	25	77·89	91
...	...	1	12	9	21	106·60	92
11	·00	890	15,707	13,438	29,145	224·19	
43	·00	3,203	67,226	56,063	123,289	166·08	

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—DEATHS *registered from during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	13	1,491	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	West Khandesh ...	10	5	1,293	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Surat	11	1	782	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Broach	7	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kaira	15	...	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	...	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	2	876	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	13	1,357	272	43	2	...	...	...	4
10	Poona	19	10	1,157	257	44	...	1	...	2	21
11	Nasik	19	13	1,646	114	10	...	...	...	...	7
12	Thana	15	5	1,552	20	2	2	...	...	...	...
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	2	95	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kolaba	12	5	1,476	15	1	15	1	...	...	...
15	Ratnagiri	15	5	1,305	12	63	9	...	...	...	1
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum	14	13	1,089	143	...	1	1	...	14	121
17	Dharwar	18	17	1,296	324	1	...	2	...	5	169
18	Bijapur	13	12	1,120	166	11	...	...	2	3	9
19	Kanara	16	3	1,233	5	...	...	...	...	...	3
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	231	1	...	1	...	1	345
21	Satara	18	17	1,341	320	130	68	55	76	196	228
	Total for the Province ...	275	147	21,455	1,979	306	98	61	78	221	909

CHOLERA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1936.*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	Female.	Total.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	Female.	Total	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
1	...	1	1	...	1	5	...	5	·01	·00	·00	·02	1
15	124	118	39	5	8	139	170	309	·23	·28	·25	1·08	2
2	4	1	1	...	...	4	4	8	·01	·01	·01	·61	3
...	...	2	4	4	...	7	3	10	·02	·01	·01	·21	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·04	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·06	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·17	7
1	3	12	...	...	...	6	10	16	·01	·02	·02	·00	8
67	157	99	151	248	164	472	463	935	·95	·95	·95	1·34	9
78	184	97	81	716	454	843	835	1,678	1·43	1·48	1·45	0·65	10
113	255	219	73	132	54	446	417	863	·88	·85	·86	1·14	11
...	...	...	8	74	138	114	110	224	·26	·27	·27	0·51	12
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	·01	·01	·01	0·10	13
...	...	...	2	...	44	38	26	64	·12	·08	·10	0·35	14
2	2	...	...	...	17	47	47	94	·07	·07	·07	0·02	15
99	88	191	194	128	23	420	440	860	·76	·84	·80	·86	16
274	381	422	308	163	252	1,049	928	1,977	1·85	1·73	1·79	·57	17
7	12	98	500	116	23	394	387	781	·89	·90	·90	·96	18
9	4	...	...	...	16	10	23	33	·04	·11	·08	·02	19
473	256	112	151	19	39	763	635	1,398	1·68	1·50	1·59	1·03	20
204	305	347	290	63	86	1,133	1,015	2,048	1·74	1·73	1·74	·65	21
1,345	1,775	1,721	1,803	1,668	1,319	5,791	5,513	11,304	·62	·64	·63	·57	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	64	139	190	228	131	71
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	15	1,491	75	10	43	68	83	54	11
3	West Khandesh ...	10	6	1,293	17	9	5	11	4	4	2
4	Surat	11	11	782	108	92	160	188	135	49	10
5	Broach	7	5	405	30	17	22	40	33	6	6
6	Kaira	15	7	572	8	...	4	5	5	4	...
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	5	651	26	13	18	21	39	24	9
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	11	876	21	8	38	41	25	16	7
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	14	1,357	101	11	22	42	36	14	11
10	Poona	19	13	1,157	31	5	2	5	15	18	3
11	Nasik	19	9	1,646	8	2	2	5	5	4	2
12	Thana	15	11	1,552	63	20	35	18	29	14	11
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	3	95	15	3	4	7	8	10	5
14	Kolaba	12	9	1,476	39	2	10	27	22	32	16
15	Ratnagiri	15	11	1,805	59	7	15	26	28	31	35
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum	14	11	1,089	105	52	54	66	48	41	10
17	Dharwar	18	13	1,296	54	31	16	13	23	17	20
18	Bijapur	13	11	1,120	86	58	38	35	23	18	10
19	Kanara	16	13	1,233	80	66	75	75	55	33	23
20	Sholapur	10	7	717	24	10	16	21	22	26	9
21	Satara	18	12	1,341	46	13	14	14	14	6	7
	Total for the Province ...	275	198	21,455	997	493	732	913	880	552	277

SMALL-POX *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1936.*

July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	Female.	Total.	7 Number of these Deaths among Children. Under 1 year.	Under 10 years.	8 Total ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	Female.	Total.	9 Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	10 No.
35	21	14	6	3	4	471	435	906	214	390	·63	1·05	·78	·76	1
3	4	2	2	1	4	131	149	280	109	152	·21	·25	·23	·33	2
5	1	...	3	...	...	28	16	44	10	29	·07	·04	·06	·60	3
7	8	8	2	3	2	301	363	664	247	326	·80	·98	·89	·15	4
2	...	1	...	4	4	74	61	135	35	70	·42	·38	·40	·58	5
...	1	...	2	3	3	16	11	27	13	10	·04	·03	·04	·19	6
5	...	...	2	...	...	76	55	131	42	68	·32	·25	·29	·09	7
6	4	1	...	3	...	86	63	149	44	54	·16	·13	·15	·22	8
4	2	3	1	...	...	66	80	146	49	71	·13	·18	·15	0·21	9
1	6	1	...	1	5	36	26	62	15	32	·06	·05	·05	0·36	10
1	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	21	5	9	·02	·01	·02	0·47	11
12	11	4	5	5	6	95	75	170	35	73	·22	·18	·20	0·19	12
2	1	...	...	1	...	20	21	41	10	18	·19	·27	·23	0·10	13
14	5	1	2	...	...	61	70	131	37	71	·19	·22	·20	0·21	14
24	8	4	7	5	7	100	97	197	33	46	·17	·15	·16	0·17	15
10	3	...	2	1	1	147	141	288	80	90	·27	·27	·27	·30	16
4	1	1	2	...	1	66	63	129	25	46	·12	·12	·12	·16	17
4	3	...	1	...	...	90	100	190	57	84	·20	·23	·22	·14	18
23	15	15	6	9	4	211	187	398	66	151	·99	·91	·95	1·17	19
8	8	2	...	1	1	54	70	124	28	65	·12	·16	·14	·27	20
5	5	...	5	3	1	47	40	87	22	45	·08	·07	·07	·21	21
175	107	57	48	43	43	2,187	2,133	4,320	1,176	1,899	·24	·25	·24	·32	

ANNUAL FORM NO. IX.—DEATHS *registered from during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	212	204	225	193	210	194
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	23	1,491	1,393	1,219	1,095	1,240	1,420	1,695	930
3	West Khandesh ...	10	10	1,293	1,104	722	603	718	710	627	452
4	Surat	11	11	782	715	590	626	794	721	640	425
5	Broach	7	7	405	376	337	373	459	544	559	447
6	Kaira	15	15	572	544	488	486	637	712	728	623
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	651	631	594	624	619	659	507	413
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	13	876	864	1,355	1,445	1,583	1,558	1,310	1,019
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	15	1,357	1,126	426	335	382	499	726	589
10	Poona	19	19	1,157	1,076	671	577	666	839	998	824
11	Nasik	19	19	1,646	1,422	1,014	768	850	1,096	976	680
12	Thana	15	15	1,552	1,321	716	550	509	490	477	358
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	4	95	60	39	34	32	45	46	46
14	Kolaba	12	13	1,476	1,210	478	414	415	397	365	289
15	Ratnagiri	15	15	1,805	768	653	550	629	584	595	494
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum ...	14	14	1,089	942	459	486	495	511	533	506
17	Dharwar ...	18	18	1,296	1,079	864	794	897	753	658	559
18	Bijapur ...	13	13	1,120	1,038	568	522	542	671	692	646
19	Kanara ...	16	16	1,233	910	474	427	407	324	287	303
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	688	536	525	502	680	896	615
21	Satara	18	18	1,341	1,217	721	635	608	841	932	753
	Total for the Province ...	275	275	21,455	18,480	13,136	12,014	13,209	14,247	14,456	11,215

FEVERS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1936.*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	Female.	Total.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population. Male.	Female.	Total.	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
182	177	188	203	162	183	1,263	1,070	2,339	1·69	2·58	2·01	1·75	1
1,263	1,733	1,588	1,489	1,382	1,382	8,179	8,257	16,436	13·34	13·92	13·63	15·62	2
519	827	684	662	69	755	3,908	4,063	7,971	10·45	11·19	10·81	12·05	3
620	642	541	489	501	563	3,520	3,702	7,222	9·38	9·99	9·68	9·56	4
515	518	370	407	363	378	2,579	2,691	5,270	14·72	16·86	15·77	15·76	5
748	862	590	523	439	448	3,673	3,611	7,284	9·30	10·42	9·82	10·23	6
480	624	476	442	450	460	3,210	3,138	6,348	13·56	14·40	13·97	13·76	7
1,131	1,468	1,017	1,168	918	1,089	7,746	7,265	15,011	14·69	15·41	15·03	13·71	8
575	654	575	583	618	559	3,361	3,160	6,521	6·75	6·50	6·62	5·95	9
1,000	1,115	967	1,025	963	1,099	5,551	5,193	10,744	9·40	9·19	9·30	9·39	10
791	822	748	886	979	1,045	5,353	5,302	10,655	10·54	10·80	10·67	12·54	11
400	526	554	618	937	865	3,409	3,571	6,980	7·89	8·79	8·34	6·98	12
41	44	47	49	65	73	267	294	561	2·59	3·87	3·14	2·46	13
400	445	454	441	452	608	2,507	2,651	5,158	7·96	8·45	8·20	7·55	14
584	637	597	610	521	543	3,350	3,647	6,997	5·43	5·32	5·36	5·96	15
491	521	521	540	556	751	3,160	3,159	6,319	5·78	5·99	5·89	6·66	16
516	601	624	703	852	1,057	4,393	4,470	8,863	7·76	8·32	8·04	9·53	17
710	749	698	866	658	603	3,963	3,962	7,925	8·99	9·24	9·12	10·01	18
373	360	381	349	322	460	2,215	2,252	4,467	10·35	11·05	10·69	8·78	19
791	851	781	827	718	703	4,331	4,100	8,431	9·55	9·67	9·61	10·77	20
749	937	861	1,012	778	827	4,937	4,717	9,654	8·34	8·03	8·18	8·49	21
12,879	15,103	13,262	13,897	13,926	14,406	80,855	80,295	161,150	8·71	9·29	8·99	9·22	

ANNUAL FORM No. X.—DEATHS *registered from* DYSENTERY *during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	96	95	88	116	108	105
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	23	1,491	393	63	50	66	62	87	75
3	West Khandesh ...	10	10	1,293	263	30	32	27	42	40	47
4	Surat	11	11	782	123	24	31	44	43	40	51
5	Broach	7	7	405	126	6	15	13	20	27	29
6	Kaira	15	15	572	274	19	22	39	47	61	104
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	651	118	3	5	4	9	15	19
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	13	876	157	52	69	77	70	57	52
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	15	1,357	732	102	100	84	124	208	204
10	Poona	19	19	1,157	929	126	118	132	138	188	209
11	Nasik	19	19	1,646	426	104	58	70	81	66	126
12	Thana	15	15	1,552	477	112	75	63	74	63	91
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	4	95	56	25	39	19	25	24	30
14	Kolaba	12	12	1,476	489	61	64	68	60	49	58
15	Ratnagiri	15	15	1,305	339	82	72	49	44	54	41
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum	14	13	1,089	590	139	114	127	144	217	319
17	Dharwar	18	18	1,296	294	87	74	69	63	65	92
18	Bijapur	13	12	1,120	552	87	77	56	72	95	152
19	Kanara	16	16	1,233	331	83	81	83	72	49	78
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	375	79	84	46	72	92	126
21	Satara	18	18	1,341	616	91	63	63	106	114	187
	Total for the Province ...	275	273	21,456	7,651	1,471	1,338	1,287	1,484	1,719	2,195

and DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1936.*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	6 Total. Female.	6 Total. Total.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
180	240	122	90	93	123	838	618	1,456	1·12	1·49	1·25	·99	1
184	322	242	144	130	127	742	810	1,552	1·21	1·37	1·29	1·17	2
74	144	113	61	43	47	350	350	700	·94	·96	·95	·76	3
99	81	39	35	29	43	254	295	559	·70	·79	·75	·73	4
73	82	60	39	21	20	203	202	405	1·16	1·26	1·21	·48	5
252	381	222	114	68	48	714	663	1,377	1·81	1·91	1·86	·92	6
47	91	46	21	21	6	146	141	287	·62	·64	·63	·37	7
171	214	105	61	75	114	551	566	1,117	1·05	1·20	1·12	·99	8
317	384	307	307	278	240	1,371	1,284	2,655	2·76	2·62	2·70	2·10	9
304	420	387	321	310	256	1,604	1,305	2,909	2·72	2·31	2·52	1·71	10
161	226	185	133	106	134	738	712	1,450	1·45	1·45	1·45	1·54	11
133	182	121	86	107	170	677	600	1,277	1·57	1·48	1·51	1·10	12
74	75	78	44	38	52	261	262	523	2·53	3·43	2·98	1·78	13
147	265	147	76	62	77	571	563	1,134	1·81	1·79	1·83	1·63	14
84	116	61	57	50	76	424	326	786	·68	·52	·60	0·62	15
407	419	342	281	227	147	1,436	1,447	2,883	2·61	2·76	2·68	2·35	16
133	153	103	111	69	122	621	520	1,141	1·09	·97	1·03	1·05	17
277	351	350	404	285	167	1,169	1,204	2,373	2·65	2·81	2·73	1·93	18
107	130	136	92	94	100	623	482	1,105	2·91	2·37	2·64	1·87	19
229	293	280	278	220	190	1,081	908	1,989	2·38	2·14	2·27	2·26	20
253	533	436	280	163	137	1,253	1,173	2,426	2·12	2·00	2·06	1·49	21
3,706	5,102	3,882	3,035	2,489	2,396	15,637	14,467	30,104	1·68	1·67	1·68	1·35	

ANNUAL FORM No. XI.—DEATHS *registered from* RESPIRATORY *each month of*

1	2	3		4		5					
No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths Respiratory Diseases were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths Respiratory Diseases were reported.						
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	973	932	1,074	1,019	1,173	1,199
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	23	1,491	1,076	559	450	581	585	497	341
3	West Khandesh ...	10	10	1,293	988	387	314	440	736	643	485
4	Surat	11	11	782	707	657	684	798	705	655	576
5	Broach	7	7	405	320	136	185	213	211	217	197
6	Kaira	15	15	572	555	305	388	419	534	679	655
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	651	396	139	144	148	140	146	109
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	13	876	599	884	988	1,245	1,055	793	653
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	15	1,357	1,099	457	382	407	463	569	521
10	Poona	19	19	1,157	616	588	518	556	550	570	617
11	Nasik	19	19	1,646	1,172	546	553	617	613	460	415
12	Thana	15	15	1,552	1,204	548	455	546	392	400	342
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	4	95	69	89	75	87	72	67	77
14	Kolaba	12	12	1,476	1,039	293	304	306	267	270	232
15	Ratnagiri	15	15	1,305	740	467	501	500	434	417	405
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum	14	14	1,089	726	303	342	394	323	295	280
17	Dharwar	18	18	1,296	755	340	360	377	307	220	267
18	Bijapur	13	13	1,120	800	301	270	275	296	291	278
19	Kanara	16	16	1,283	415	112	149	110	67	72	84
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	478	369	282	281	300	375	316
21	Satara	18	18	1,341	771	261	229	235	248	261	278
	Total for the Province ...	275	275	21,455	14,522	8,714	8,505	9,609	9,340	9,070	8,327

DISEASES *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1936.*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	6 Total. Female.	6 Total. Total.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
1,247	1,092	946	1,001	947	956	6,846	5,713	12,559	9·16	13·80	10·81	9·50	1
463	594	549	669	505	597	3,503	2,827	6,330	5·72	4·76	5·25	4·30	2
611	661	661	664	491	329	3,605	2,817	6,422	9·64	7·76	8·71	4·56	3
597	632	237	313	345	659	3,881	3,037	6,918	10·34	8·20	9·27	9·02	4
275	237	159	188	149	214	1,291	1,093	2,384	7·89	6·87	7·14	6·07	5
783	935	718	723	619	639	4,146	3,256	7,402	10·49	9·40	9·98	9·23	6
143	115	136	116	124	151	986	625	1,611	4·16	2·87	3·54	2·92	7
795	923	656	718	693	736	5,608	4,590	10,198	10·64	9·74	10·21	8·16	8
531	516	559	658	598	777	3,302	3,136	6,438	6·63	6·45	6·54	5·68	9
645	864	837	880	798	919	4,234	4,138	8,372	7·17	6·32	7·24	5·81	10
437	532	457	561	530	614	3,262	3,073	6,335	6·42	6·26	6·34	6·10	11
354	426	425	414	509	565	2,938	2,438	5,376	6·82	6·00	6·43	5·26	12
95	85	93	88	67	62	526	431	957	5·11	5·65	5·34	4·57	13
284	328	336	313	293	331	1,903	1,654	3,557	6·04	5·27	5·65	5·35	14
460	515	459	495	422	491	2,978	2,588	5,566	4·88	3·73	4·28	3·24	15
289	375	413	374	299	362	2,278	1,771	4,049	4·14	3·38	3·77	3·78	16
333	352	388	311	340	378	2,143	1,820	3,963	3·79	3·39	3·59	3·69	17
308	298	329	424	318	381	2,105	1,654	3,759	4·78	3·86	4·32	4·15	18
88	96	85	78	79	98	651	462	1,113	3·04	2·27	2·66	2·29	19
345	357	364	433	416	482	2,141	2,179	4,320	4·72	5·13	4·92	4·30	20
294	349	334	367	288	340	1,780	1,704	3,484	3·00	2·99	2·95	2·57	21
9,367	10,281	9,201	9,723	8,830	10,141	60,107	51,006	111,113	6·47	5·90	6·20	5·29	

ANNUAL FORM No. XII.—DEATHS *registered from during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	...	1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	West Khandesh ...	10	...	1,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Surat	11	...	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Broach	7	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kaira	15	1	572	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	...	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	...	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	...	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Poona	19	...	1,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Nasik	19	1	1,646	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Thana	15	1	1,552	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kolaba	12	...	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ratnagiri	15	...	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum ...	14	4	1,089	10	2	1	1	...	3	...
17	Dharwar	18	8	1,296	17	2	...	1	...	...	...
18	Bijapur	13	1	1,120	8	35	38	9	2	...	...
19	Kanara	16	4	1,233	4	4	3	7	10	3	2
20	Sholapur	10	5	717	7	4	26	38	19	...	...
21	Satara	18	4	1,341	15	31	34	31	1	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	275	30	21,455	65	82	102	87	32	6	3

PLAGUE *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1936.*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	6 Total. Female.	6 Total. Total.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	·00	·00	·00	·02	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·04	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	·01	·00	·32	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·49	10
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	·00	11
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	·00	·00	·10	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·02	15
...	6	5	13	4	10	26	19	45	·05	·04	·04	2·70	16
1	9	20	13	10	45	41	60	101	·07	·11	·09	2·10	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	54	84	·07	·13	·10	3·22	18
2	...	3	3	...	...	19	18	37	·09	·09	·09	·38	19
...	...	29	12	3	...	64	67	131	·1	·16	·15	·65	20
...	...	9	17	26	24	68	105	173	·11	·18	·15	1·58	21
3	16	66	59	43	79	250	328	578	·03	·04	·03	·61	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

No.	Districts or Towns.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).		
1	Ahmednagar	915,322	17
2	Poona	904,827	15
3	Nasik	894,327	17
4	Thana	788,518	17
5	Bombay Suburban	103,462	2
6	Kolaba	605,522	14
7	Ratnagiri	1,215,590	21
8	Belgaum	998,640	17
9	Dharwar	908,205	19
10	Bijapur	813,676	15
11	Kanara	387,159	15
12	Satara	1,105,106	19
13	Sholapur	675,796	11
14	Surat	562,852	12
15	Broach	276,125	5
16	Kaira	626,955	10
17	Panch Mahals	397,328	7
18	Ahmedabad	644,195	12
19	East Khandesh	1,018,466	17
20	West Khandesh	677,196	12
	Total of Districts (excluding towns) ...	14,619,462	274

IV.

No. I.

Bombay Presidency during the year 1936-37.

Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
				Total.	Successful.			Unknown.
Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. 16,873 R. 4,230	16,648 1,076	33,521 5,306	2,283	33,521	27,647	4,350	32,077	1,437
P. 13,993 R. 2,929	13,998 662	27,991 3,591	2,105	27,991	20,260	6,338	26,800	1,190
P. 15,619 R. 5,637	15,239 482	30,858 6,119	2,175	30,858	23,412	5,499	29,134	1,688
P. 12,859 R. 3,521	12,661 1,034	25,520 4,555	1,769	25,520	16,759	7,252	24,258	1,241
P. 1,602 R. 381	1,477 253	3,079 634	1,856	3,079	2,128	693	2,846	232
P. 10,029 R. 2,819	9,545 524	19,574 3,343	1,636	19,574	14,036	4,886	19,094	464
P. 20,406 R. 6,840	18,723 3,223	39,129 10,063	2,342	39,129	26,375	8,886	35,910	2,179
P. 16,074 R. 15,978	15,687 5,137	31,761 21,115	3,110	31,761	22,805	6,841	29,831	1,887
P. 14,336 R. 16,246	13,691 5,051	28,027 21,297	2,596	28,027	20,413	5,988	26,643	1,376
P. 13,709 R. 15,940	13,721 5,013	27,430 20,953	3,225	27,430	20,395	5,784	26,327	1,090
P. 5,537 R. 7,907	4,532 2,704	10,069 10,611	1,379	10,069	2,081	6,161	9,535	503
P. 18,592 R. 11,178	18,088 2,451	36,480 13,629	2,637	36,480	27,434	6,005	33,710	2,730
P. 11,458 R. 9,368	11,555 1,667	23,013 11,035	3,095	23,013	15,473	4,821	20,570	2,441
P. 10,297 R. 3,595	9,817 1,157	20,114 4,752	2,072	20,115	12,796	5,903	19,293	786
P 4,547 R. 657	4,237 194	8,784 851	1,927	8,784	6,204	1,932	8,317	447
P. 11,576 R. 2,695	10,475 562	22,051 2,657	2,471	22,054	16,346	4,452	20,900	1,011
P. 6,975 R. 510	6,549 136	13,524 646	2,024	13,526	10,667	2,206	12,909	585
P. 11,696 R. 2,823	10,748 671	22,444 3,494	2,161	22,450	16,212	4,578	20,975	1,342
P. 19,118 R. 3,915	17,994 266	37,112 4,181	2,429	37,112	27,220	7,416	35,174	1,908
P. 12,611 R. 977	12,778 123	25,389 1,100	2,207	25,389	20,010	3,992	24,175	1,163
P. 247,707 R. 117,546	238,163 32,386	485,870 149,932	2,140	485,882	348,673	103,983	459,478	25,695

STATEMENT

No.	Districts or Towns.	Re-vaccination.		
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).			
1	Ahmednagar	5,306	2,935	1,110
2	Poona	3,501	1,072	1,645
3	Nasik	6,119	2,224	1,886
4	Thana	4,555	2,070	1,353
5	Bombay Suburban	634	256	277
6	Kolaba	3,343	1,615	703
7	Ratnagiri	10,063	5,256	2,663
8	Belgaum	21,115	3,232	7,931
9	Dharwar	21,297	4,071	7,185
10	Bijapur	20,954	5,802	7,346
11	Kanara	10,611	2,867	3,329
12	Satara	18,629	1,503	6,533
13	Sholapur	11,044	6,198	2,461
14	Surat	4,753	1,082	1,520
15	Broach	851	237	138
16	Kaira	2,657	586	362
17	Panch Mahals	646	203	126
18	Ahmedabad	3,494	826	556
19	East Khandesh	4,181	1,587	503
20	West Khandesh	1,100	257	150
	Total of Districts (excluding towns) ...	149,945	43,894	47,776

* Includes cost of Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination in Southern and Northern

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
99·98	69·95	38·25	19,121 4 6	35,012	0 8 9
99·99	55·09	30·80	16,091 12 6	27,872	0 9 3
99·87	53·53	35·06	19,507 8 3	31,358	0 9 11
99·91	64·63	33·39	20,157 14 6	26,328	0 12 3
99·91	71·71	29·98	2,189 12 0	3,102	0 11 4
96·25	61·18	34·20	14,062 8 9	20,709	0 10 11
99·86	71·16	34·53	19,958 13 3	42,176	0 7 6
99·86	24·91	33·00	15,729 2 6	33,063	0 7 7
99·97	28·85	39·82	17,241 3 0	30,714	0 8 11
99·95	42·64	39·48	15,672 1 6	32,129	0 7 10
99·68	39·37	32·03	12,294 8 0	12,402	0 15 10
99·88	21·18	31·86	20,852 15 3	35,213	0 9 6
99·99	72·21	40·82	10,878 12 0	26,766	0 6 6
99·81	33·45	36·20	11,693 13 0	20,375	0 9 4
99·76	33·24	30·98	4,489 12 9	8,554	0 8 4
99·32	25·53	34·27	9,068 0 6	21,486	0 6 9
99·75	40·00	32·09	6,291 9 6	13,117	0 7 8
99·37	28·11	33·84	11,036 6 9	21,601	0 8 1
99·90	43·15	36·09	15,349 11 3	36,761	0 6 8
99·79	27·05	36·08	13,621 2 6	24,432	0 8 11
99·85	42·96	31·61	*3,09,537 1 3	603,373	0 9 10

Registration which has not been shown separately against the respective districts.

STATEMENT

No.	District or Towns.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.	
1	2	3	4	
	B—TOWNS.			
	AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT—			
1	Sangamner Town (Local Fund)	15,355	.....	
2	Ahmednagar Town (Municipal)	41,890		1
3	Ahmednagar Cantonment	11,141	M. O.	1
	POONA DISTRICT—			
4	Junnar Town (Local Fund)	8,421	.....	
5	Baramati do. (do.)	14,170	.....	
6	Lonavla do. (do.)	10,694	.....	
7	Poona City (Municipal)	162,901		2
8	Poona Suburban (Municipal)	16,676		1
9	Poona Cantonment	28,257		1
10	Kirkee Cantonment	9,976	M. O	1
	NASIK DISTRICT—			
11	Nasik Town (Municipal)	48,703		1
12	Yeola do. (do.)	16,751		1
13	Malegaon do. (do.)	32,462		1
14	Deolali Cantonment	6,114	M. O.	1
	THANA DISTRICT—			
15	Thana Town (Municipal)	21,816		1
16	Kalyan do. (do.)	26,291		1
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT—			
17	Bandra Town (Municipal)	43,290		1
18	Kurla do. (do.)	30,311		1
19	Santa Cruz Cantonment	2,030	.....	
	KOLABA DISTRICT—			
20	Panwel Town (Local Fund)	8,423	.....	
21	Alibag do. (do.)	6,653	.....	
22	Mahad do. (do.)	8,123	.....	

No. I—*contd.*

Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
				Total.	Successful.			Unknown.
					Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
Male.	Female.	Total.						
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. 179	167	346	.....	346	238	95	337	9
R. 339	50	389						
P. 965	913	1,878	2,356	1,878	1,605	213	1,867	11
R. 361	117	478						
P. 174	126	300	416	300	252	48	300	...
R. 97	19	116						
P. 67	49	116	.....	116	75	38	114	2
R. 4	5	9						
P. 135	136	271	.....	271	225	30	259	12
R. 2	.....	2						
P. 32	23	55	.....	55	40	11	53	3
R. 17	7	24						
P. 2,769	2,701	5,470	2,947	5,470	2,681	624	5,317	151
R. 240	185	425						
P. 365	302	667	814	667	550	107	663	4
R. 56	91	147						
P. 542	452	994	1,497	994	842	122	965	29
R. 254	149	403						
P. 176	146	322	344	322	272	50	322	...
R. 16	6	22						
P. 850	843	1,693	1,763	1,693	1,228	261	1,493	191
R. 47	23	70						
P. 329	332	661	665	661	480	156	639	22
R. 2	2	4						
P. 657	705	1,362	1,747	1,362	891	200	1,125	229
R. 294	91	385						
P. 78	69	147	369	147	84	40	135	11
R. 113	109	222						
P. 364	352	716	794	716	503	165	684	26
R. 60	18	78						
P. 366	367	733	768	733	440	251	693	35
R. 22	13	35						
P. 1,009	1,083	2,092	2,976	2,092	1,455	588	2,078	12
R. 390	494	884						
P. 563	564	1,127	2,230	1,127	847	146	995	130
R. 555	548	1,103						
P. 1	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
R. ...	.....	...						
P. 168	163	331	.....	331	180	129	316	15
R. 14	43	57						
P. 83	96	179	.....	179	119	67	178	1
R. 37	1	38						
P. 95	82	177	.....	177	106	61	169	8
R. 24	3	27						

STATEMENT

No.	District or Towns.	Re-vaccination.		
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	B—TOWNS.			
	AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT—			
1	Sangamner Town (Local Fund)	389	316	44
2	Ahmednagar Town (Municipal)	478	288	110
3	Ahmednagar Cantonment	116	116	...
	POONA DISTRICT—			
4	Junnar Town (Local Fund)	9	...	9
5	Baramati do. (do.)	2	...	...
6	Lonavla do. (do.)	24	...	...
7	Poona City (Municipal)	425	48	207
8	Poona Suburban (Municipal)	147	14	74
9	Poona Cantonment	403	4	387
10	Kirkee Cantonment	22	22	...
	NASIK DISTRICT—			
11	Nasik Town (Municipal)	70	8	47
12	Yeola do. (do.)	4	1	2
13	Malegaon do. (do.)	385	190	89
14	Deolali Cantonment	222	90	79
	THANA DISTRICT—			
15	Thana Town (Municipal)	78	37	19
16	Kalyan do. (do.)	35	13	6
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT—			
17	Bandra Town (Municipal)	534	168	263
18	Kurla do. (do.)	1,103	324	710
19	Santa Cruz Cantonment	.....	...	...
	KOLABA DISTRICT—			
20	Panwel Town (Local Fund)	57	21	15
21	Alibag do. (do.)	38	5	30
22	Mahad do. (do.)	27	4	12

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		R a. p.
100·00	91·59	42·53	.....	653	.....
100·00	76·91	51·32	1,056 4 0	2,150	0 7 10
100·00	100·00	37·34	.....	416	.....
100·00	100·00	13·54	.....	114	.....
100·00	...	18·27	.....	259	.....
100·00	...	4·86	.....	52	.....
99·96	22·02	32·93	2,289 10 9	5,365	0 6 8
100·00	19·17	40·60	663 13 6	677	0 15 8
100·00	25·00	33·12	653 0 0	969	0 10 9
100·00	100·00	34·48	.....	344	.....
99·73	34·78	30·92	874 0 4	1,506	0 9 3
100·00	50·00	38·20	529 3 0	640	0 13 3
99·38	64·18	39·29	740 12 6	1,315	0 9 0
99·26	62·93	36·79	.....	225	.....
99·13	45·76	32·59	866 15 4	711	1 3 6
99·28	44·83	26·85	967 15 0	706	1 5 8
99·90	27·05	51·88	1,077 13 0	2,246	0 7 8
99·80	82·44	43 52	1,065 4 0	1,319	0 12 14
100·00	...	·49	.....	1	.....
100·00	50·00	40·01	.....	337	.....
100·00	62·50	27·31	.....	183	.....
100·00	20·66	21·29	.....	173	.....

STATEMENT

No.	District or towns.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	B—TOWNS.		
	RATNAGIRI DISTRICT—		
23	Ratnagiri Town (Local Fund)	23,906	.....
24	Chiplun do. (do.)	13,056	.....
25	Malwan do. (do.)	29,817	.....
26	Vengurla do. (do.)	20,158	.....
	BELGAUM DISTRICT—		
27	Belgaum	41,204	1
28	Gokak	11,866	.....
29	Athani	13,561	.....
30	Belgaum Cantonment	8,220	S. A. S. 1
	DHARWAR DISTRICT—		
31	Dharwar	41,671	1
32	Hubli	89,982	1
33	Gadag-Betigeri	45,852	1
34	Ranebennur	16,967	.....
	BIJAPUR DISTRICT—		
35	Bijapur	39,747	1
36	Bagalkot	15,597	1
	KANARA DISTRICT—		
37	Karwar	16,122	1
38	Kumtha	14,554	.....
	SATARA DISTRICT—		
39	Satara	26,379	1
40	Wai	11,760	.....
41	Karad	14,479	.....
42	Ashta	10,737	.....
43	Islampur	11,251	.....

No. I—*contd.*

Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
				Total.	Successful.			Unknown.
Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. 221	211	432	.....	432	264	153	420	12
R. 91	34	125						
P. 239	187	426	.....	426	192	135	385	41
R. 69	11	80						
P. 277	238	515	.....	515	163	281	495	18
R. 402	127	529						
P. 125	140	265	.....	265	151	102	255	10
R. ...	.....	...						
P. 610	606	1,216	2,049	1,216	1,040	138	1,182	34
R. 642	191	833						
P. 165	178	343	516	343	214	100	315	28
R. 172	1	173						
P. 174	144	318	330	318	221	89	313	5
R. 10	2	12						
P. 63	65	128	174	128	92	29	122	4
R. 27	19	46						
P. 680	652	1,332	1,761	1,332	1,161	165	1,330	...
R. 374	55	429						
P. 1,455	1,411	2,866	2,959	2,866	2,513	277	2,792	73
R. 68	25	93						
P. 776	714	1,490	2,043	1,490	1,238	173	1,412	73
R. 449	54	558						
P. 310	349	659	847	659	519	111	637	22
R. 177	11	188						
P. 753	754	1,507	1,760	1,507	1,159	213	1,378	123
R. 178	75	253						
P. 271	239	510	1,446	510	447	60	508	1
R. 817	119	936						
P. 180	176	356	1,005	356	109	214	339	15
R. 444	205	649						
P. 117	92	209	620	209	57	137	208	...
R. 248	163	411						
P. 427	351	778	988	778	615	126	753	24
R. 192	18	210						
P. 203	207	410	900	410	364	35	400	10
R. 434	56	490						
P. 295	296	591	861	591	455	86	546	45
R. 260	10	270						
P. 177	191	368	471	368	274	59	340	28
R. 82	21	103						
P. 128	111	239	285	239	178	44	222	17
R. 27	19	46						

STATEMENT

No.	District or Towns.	Re-vaccination.		
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	B—TOWNS.			
	RATNAGIRI DISTRICT—			
23	Ratnagiri Town (Local Fund)	125	3	121
24	Chiplun do. (do.)	180	41	39
25	Malwan do. (do.)	529	208	133
26	Vengurla do. (do.)	...	...	...
	BELGAUM DISTRICT—			
27	Belgaum	833	92	263
28	Gokak	173	10	59
29	Athani	12	...	...
30	Belgaum Cantonment	46	3	25
	DHARWAR DISTRICT—			
31	Dharwar ...	429	165	91
32	Hubli	93	3	83
33	Gadag-Betigeri	553	47	243
34	Ranebennur	188	38	61
	BIJAPUR DISTRICT—			
35	Bijapur	253	10	122
36	Bagalkot	936	290	277
	KANARA DISTRICT—			
37	Karwar	649	151	92
38	Kumtha	411	27	78
	SATARA DISTRICT—			
39	Satara	210	23	169
40	Wai	490	66	27
41	Karad	270	...	40
42	Ashta	103	13	10
43	Islampur	46	44	2

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of Successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
100·00	75·00	17·65	.....	428	.....
100·00	100·00	34·92	.....	426	.....
99·59	52·52	23·57	.....	703	.....
100·00	...	12·65	.....	255	.....
100·00	16·14	30·92	757 8 0	4,274	0 9 6
100·00	8·77	27·39	.....	325	.....
100·00	...	23·07	.....	313	.....
98·39	14·28	15·20	120 0 0	125	0 15 4
99·85	48·82	35·87	780 7 0	1,495	0 8 4
99·96	30·00	.....	787 15 0	2,795	0 4 6
99·65	15·16	31·82	914 2 9	1,459	0 10 0
100·00	29·92	39·78	.....	675	.....
99·57	7·63	34·92	781 3 6	1,388	0 9 0
99·80	44·01	51·16	576 0 0	798	0 11 7
99·41	27·11	30·89	1,073 7 7	490	2 3 0
99·52	8·11	16·15	.....	235	.....
99·87	56·10	29·41	559 4 4	776	0 11 6
100·00	14·25	39·62	.....	466	.....
100·00	...	37·70	.....	546	.....
100·00	13·98	32·88	.....	353	.....
100·00	100·00	23·64	.....	266	.....

STATEMENT

No.	District or Town.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	B—TOWNS.		
	SHOLAPUR DISTRICT—		
44	Sholapur	144,654	2
45	Barsi	29,460	1
46	Pandharpur	27,610	1
	SURAT DISTRICT—		
47	Surat Town (Municipal)	98,936	3
48	Rander Town (Local Fund)	12,344	.....
49	Bulsar do. (do.)	19,481	.....
	BROACH DISTRICT—		
50	Broach Town (Municipal)	34,276	1
51	Jambusar Town (Local Fund)	11,734	.....
52	Ankleshwar do. (do.)	12,035	.....
	KAIRA DISTRICT—		
53	Kaira Town (Local Fund)	8,316	.....
54	Mehmedabad Town (do.)	7,116	.....
55	Nadiad Town (Municipal)	34,584	1
56	Borsad Town (Local Fund)	13,191	.....
57	Anand do. (do.)	11,660	.....
58	Umreth do. (do.)	14,779	.....
59	Dakore do. (do.)	8,493	.....
60	Kapadvanj do. (do.)	16,556	.....
	PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT—		
61	Godhra Town (Local Fund)	35,110	.....
62	Dohad do. (do.)	22,093	.....
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—		
63	Ahmedabad Town (Municipal)	310,000	5
64	Dhandhuka Town (Local Fund)	9,076	.....

No. I—*contd.*

Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.			
					Successful.			
Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	Unknown.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. 4,479	4,601	9,080	7,466	9,080	6,122	2,146	8,454	604
R. 4,089	1,763	5,852						
P. 889	781	1,670	1,858	1,671	1,074	205	1,293	376
R. 145	38	183						
P. 745	763	1,508	2,785	1,508	1,040	68	1,109	399
R. 929	348	1,277						
P. 2,721	2,860	5,581	3,173	5,581	4,513	519	5,033	503
R. 2,735	1,204	3,939						
P. 123	131	254	283	254	101	35	137	117
R. 14	15	29						
P. 370	322	692	722	692	348	325	689	3
R. 25	5	30						
P. 975	955	1,930	2,259	1,930	1,684	212	1,896	27
R. 234	95	329						
P. 191	196	387	458	387	239	127	371	16
R. 60	11	71						
P. 174	181	355	466	355	207	46	258	94
R. 30	81	111						
P. 106	116	222	223	222	170	49	220	...
R. ...	1	1						
P. 179	186	365	389	365	282	78	361	3
R. 14	10	24						
P. 692	635	1,327	1,973	1,327	1,086	192	1,279	47
R. 445	201	646						
P. 415	367	782	1,638	782	407	189	617	161
R. 385	471	856						
P. 283	198	481	892	481	363	107	473	7
R. 267	144	411						
P. 293	254	547	572	547	434	76	511	35
R. 13	12	25						
P. 115	91	206	215	206	164	38	202	...
R. 5	4	9						
P. 423	435	858	977	862	623	186	812	40
R. 74	45	119						
P. 750	709	1,459	1,578	1,459	1,080	153	1,233	225
R. 90	29	119						
P. 364	342	706	766	706	570	112	682	24
R. 47	13	60						
P. 6,865	6,615	13,480	2,959	13,469	11,307	1,260	13,072	374
R. 913	403	1,317						
P. 173	150	323	332	323	239	75	318	4
R. 7	2	9						

STATEMENT

No.	District or Town.	Re-vaccination.		
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
	2	14	15	16
	B—TOWNS.			
	SHOLAPUR DISTRICT—			
44	Sholapur	5,852	820	846
45	Barsi	188	55	47
46	Pandharpur	1,277	489	243
	SURAT DISTRICT—			
47	Surat Town (Municipal)	3,939	228	3,567
48	Rander Town (Local Fund)	29	1	16
49	Bulsar do. (do.)	30	3	23
	BROACH DISTRICT—			
50	Broach Town (Municipal)	329	52	254
51	Jambusar Town (Local Fund)	71	10	53
52	Ankleshwar do. (do.)	111	32	30
	KAIRA DISTRICT—			
53	Kaira Town (Local Fund) ...		...	...
54	Mehmedabad Town (do.) ...	24	6	8
55	Nadiad Town (Municipal)	646	30	536
56	Borsad Town (Local Fund)	868	210	193
57	Anand do. (do.)	416	6	75
58	Umreth do. (do.)	25	...	10
59	Dakor do. (do.)	9	2	...
60	Kapadvanj do. (do.)	120	7	18
	PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT—			
61	Godhra Town (Local Fund)	119	15	39
62	Dohad do. (do.)	60	12	14
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—			
63	Ahmedabad Town (Municipal)	1,319	7	1,275
64	Dhandhuka Town (Local Fund)... ...	9	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
99·74	16·38	64·11	2,698 13 0	9,274	0 4 8
99·85	40·44	45·72	794 10 7	1,348	0 9 5
100·00	47·20	57·88	1,041 10 6	1,598	0 10 4
99·11	61·29	34·79	2,044 5 3	5,261	0 6 3
100·00	7·69	11·18	.....	138	.....
100·00	42·45	35·52	.....	692	.....
99·63	69·33	56·83	828 0 0	1,948	0 6 10
100·00	55·55	32·47	.....	381	.....
98·85	39·51	24·09	.....	260	.....
99·09	.....	26·45	.....	220	.....
99·72	28·57	51·57	.....	367	.....
99·92	27·27	37·84	804 0 0	1,309	0 3 10
99·36	31·11	62·69	.....	827	.....
99·79	1·76	41·08	.....	479	.....
99·80	.....	34·57	.....	511	.....
98·06	22·22	24·01	.....	204	.....
98·78	6·86	49·47	.....	819	.....
99·92	18·75	35·55	.....	1,248	.....
100·00	26·09	31·41	.....	694	.....
99·67	15·91	42·19	5,253 8 9	13,079	0 6 5
99·69	.....	35·04	.....	318	.....

STATEMENT

No.	District or Town.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	B—TOWNS.		
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*		
65	Viramgam Town (Local Fund)	18,965	.....
66	Ahmedabad Cantonment	2,492	M. O. 1
67	Dholka Town (Local Fund)	13,743	.....
	EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT—		
68	Jalgaon Town (Municipality)	34,375	1
69	Bhusawal do. (do.)	27,989	1
	All other Towns (Circles)	125,205	3
	WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT—		
70	Dhulia Town (Municipality)	39,939	1
71	Nandurbar Town (do.)	16,919	2
72	All other Towns (Circles)	37,740	
73	Bombay City	1,161,383	9
	Total of Towns ...	3,447,588	51 M. O. 4
	Total of Dispensary Staff ...	.....	8
	Total of Private Medical Practitioners ...	.....	.....
	Total of Railway Dispensaries ...	.....	20
	Grand Total ...	17,967,050	325 M. O. 32

No. I—*contd.*

Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
				Total.	Successful.			Unknown.
					Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
Male.	Female.	Total.						
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. 247	199	446	498	446	299	99	398	47
R. 43	9	52						
P. 25	28	53	71	53	26	21	50	...
R. 12	6	18						
P. 260	288	548	1,017	548	419	68	489	57
R. 394	75	469						
P. 882	848	1,730	1,777	1,730	1,385	176	1,583	141
R. 31	16	47						
P. 490	459	949	1,110	949	547	60	610	337
R. 87	74	161						
P. 2,465	2,234	4,699	1,600	4,699	3,637	813	4,458	232
R. 94	8	102						
P. 786	780	1,566	1,708	1,566	1,320	139	1,460	106
R. 135	7	142						
P. 431	471	902	1,216	902	725	144	872	30
R. 10	5	15						
P. 784	621	1,405		1,405	831	513	1,361	43
R. 106	5	111						
P. 14,470	14,192	28,662	7,160	28,662	21,103	5,423	26,604	1,968
R. 26,657	9,971	36,628						
P. 59,778	57,991	117,769	8,593	117,783	87,377	19,774	109,964	7,504
R. 46,247	18,262	64,509						
P. 28	26	54	2,968	54	33	17	51	3
R. 6,894	379	7,273						
P. 51	45	96	...	96	71	19	96	...
R. 17	12	29						
P. 752	703	1,454	193	1,454	833	466	1,357	24
R. 572	240	812						
P. 308,316	296,927	605,243	2,240	605,269	436,987	124,259	570,946	33,226
R. 171,276	51,279	222,555						

STATEMENT

No.	District or Town.	Re-vaccination.		
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	B—TOWNS.			
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*			
65	Viramgam Town (Local Fund)	52	4	21
66	Ahmedabad Cantonment	18	14	1
67	Dholka Cantonment	469	80	101
	EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT—			
68	Jalgaon Town (Municipality)	47	12	11
69	Bhusawal do. (do.)	161	21	80
	All other Towns (Circles)	102	29	26
	WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT—			
70	Dhulia Town (Municipality)	142	18	48
71	Nandurbar Town (Municipality)... ...	15	2	5
72	All other Towns Circles	111	85	7
73	Bombay City	37,562	...	37,562
	Total of Towns ...	65,468	5,138	49,142
	Total of Dispensary Staff ...	7,273	5,525	179
	Total of Private Medical Practitioners ...	29	1	25
	Total of Railway Dispensaries ...	812	259	113
	Grand Total ...	223,522	54,817	97,235

* Cost of Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, excluding profit made by sale of

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
99·75	12·90	21·20	.....	402	.....
100·00	82·35	25·68	.....	64	.....
99·59	21·74	41·40	.....	569	.....
99·62	33·33	46·40	890 2 3	1,595	0 8 11
99·67	25·92	23·54	652 12 0	631	1 0 7
99·80	38·33	35·83	2,860 15 6	4,487	0 10 2
100·00	19·15	37·00	823 11 8	1,478	0 8 11
100·00	20·00	51·65	1,479 3 0	874	0 10 2
99·92	81·73	38·31		1,446	
99·66	...	22·90	59,931 8 0	26,604	2 4 6
99·71	31·48	30·03	97,238 0 1	115,102	0 14 4
100·00	77·88	.....	.....	.....	.....
100·00	25·00	.....	.....	.....	.....
94·29	37·06	.....	*49,265 4 3	.....	.....
99·81	43·91	35·51	4,56,040 5 7	618,474	0 11 10

*lymph to persons outside the Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT

Sum

	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number of operations performed.		Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.	
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
Districts excluding Towns ...	485,870	149,932	485,883	149,946	99·86	42·96
Towns	117,769	64,509	117,783	65,463	99·71	31·48
By Dispensary Staff ...	54	7,273	54	7,273	100·00	77·83
By Private Medical Practitioners.	96	29	96	29	100·00	25·00
By Railway Dispensaries ...	1,451	812	1,454	812	94·29	37·66
Total ...	605,243	222,555	605,269	223,523	99·81	43·91

No. I—*concld.*

mary.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.		Number of children successfully vaccinated.		Ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations performed.	Average cost of each successful case.
Vaccinators employed.	Persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Under one year.	One and under six years.				
274	2,140	348,673	103,983	31·61	Rs. a. p. ...	...	Rs. a. p. ...
51	3,593	87,377	19,774	30·03	...	...	...
...	...	33	17	...	...	...	...
...	...	71	19	...	...	...	...
...	...	833	466	...	...	...	...
325	2,240	4,366,957	124,259	35·51	4,56,040 5 7	616,474	0 12 11

STATEMENT

Comparative Statement showing the number of persons successfully vaccinated in each

Establishment.	Persons Primarily			
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended			
	1927-1928.		1928-1929.	
Districts excluding Towns	426,469	374,827	425,306	374,495
Towns (Municipalities and Cantonment) ...	88,621	66,741	84,555	68,145
Dispensaries and Medical Officers	214	139	237	236
Total ...	515,304	441,707	510,098	442,876

Establishment.	Persons Primarily			
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended			
	1932-1933.		1933-1934.	
Districts excluding Towns	476,366	444,416	460,292	448,736
Towns (Municipalities and Cantonment) ...	113,804	103,505	97,362	90,725
Dispensaries and Medical Officers	1,814	1,723	2,273	2,186
Total ...	591,984	549,644	559,927	541,647

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

No. II.

primarily vaccinated and the number of those persons who were of the undermentioned official years.

VACCINATED.

Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
ON 31ST MARCH					
1929-1930.		1930-1931.		1931-1932.	
438,124	387,457	414,423	373,567	436,750	403,212
133,345	89,183	79,321	64,654	96,917	77,455
1,489	1,390	684	612	766	751
572,958	478,030	494,428	438,673	534,433	481,418

VACCINATED—*contd.*

Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
ON 31ST MARCH—*contd.*					
1934-1935.		1935-1936.		1936-1937.	
486,345	452,645	487,994	456,634	485,870	459,478
132,256	121,760	119,534	111,055	117,769	109,964
2,723	2,530	1,822	1,617	1,604	1,504
621,324	576,935	609,350	569,306	605,243	70,946

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